BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XI NO. 262— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

N.B. **COMMUNICATIONS** *intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the* **EDITOR**, *and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS *communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the* **MANAGER**. *Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

ALL **REMITTANCES** *should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WE WASH EVERYTHING

dear the baby. We return everything except the dirt.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
(Established 1897),
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
5

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Nov.	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,584
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,170
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,63
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	10,485
5th Jan.	MANTUAS		11,912
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,436
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,359
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	10,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,907
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,069
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	10,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,502
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,511
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,436
5th April	NALDERA X		15,996
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer	8,902
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,069

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	8,936
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,[illegible]9
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,192
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,[illegible]00
4th April	MANELA	8,[illegible]3
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,9[illegible]5

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
16th Nov.	SOUDAN†	[illegible]6
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,080
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,211
15th January	SOUDAN†	6,816
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st February	SICILIA†	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†	6,8[illegible]
24th April	SICILIA†	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only

P and O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "NARKUNDA."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO ARABIAN SEA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	Destination
8th ,,	BANDRA	Basreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	KARAGOLA	East South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO. JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA [illegible] HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO [illegible] TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rates [illegible] and Passages may be arranged
MACK[illegible]ZIE & CO.,
[illegible]LCUTTA,
[illegible]P. O. Box 162.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
(REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Com.	Ton.	Arrival.	Dep.
Sado Maru	Nirei	5808	31st Oct.	10th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5392	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7280	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	166	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 22,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq. (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Huskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,97,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,460
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cnt	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

JURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over—Rs. 2,45,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,50,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. ROY,
The Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of
Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE
Health Literature
To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State
"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 8 to 6 p.m

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Account[illegible]
BOMBAY COMM[illegible]
Kalb[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced man as Manager for Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. Parsee preferred. Apply sharp. Box No. 9801 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1892

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to level, metal, light, etc., the Lane in Fanaswadi as required by Municipality. For particulars, see HIRALAL RANCHHODDAS MUNIM, No. 2, Cavel, opposite Vandravalas Building, Dadisett Agiari Lane.
A R8904

WANTED—Applications are invited for the following posts, candidates should apply immediately to the SERVICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Chitli Kabar, Delhi. One J. A. V., an Assistant Secretary pay Rs. 200—250; two Stenographers, one Custom Clerk, several Superintendents, Surveyors, Tahsildars, Kanungo, Peshkars, Matrics and Non-Matrics, one Sub-Overseer pay Rs. 70 with T. A.
A R8899

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED.

WE are now appointing Distributors for our COCOGEM Cooking oil throughout restricted areas of the whole of India and Burma.

Distribution rights are for supplying Stockists and large Consumers in Districts or Areas varying from 1 to 5,000,000 population.

Applications must be from Firms only. Individuals cannot be considered as Distributors. Firms not known to us must furnish Bank references.

COCOGEM is filling a long felt necessity throughout India. As a Sales proposition, it has the distinct advantages of entering every household without class prejudice or price objection. COCOGEM advertising will be shortly increased to a large scale in some 25 newspapers throughout the whole of India. We have an attractive proposition for the right Distributors.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LD.,
Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
A 18000

WANTED—An experienced, honest and hardworking SUPERINTENDENT for Shri Vankaner E. A. Boarding House. Candidates should apply stating maximum salary qualifications and experience to the PRESIDENT, with the word "Application" on the envelope, before 20th November, 1923. B. D. SHETH, Hon. Chief Secretary, 26th October, 1923, Vankaner.
A R8912

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. at 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MUSLIM, competent Accountant and Correspondent, able to organise and manage an office, wants SITUATION. Excellent testimonials. Moderate pay please write Box No. 9799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8879

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

...at Ebrahim Build-... Fort. fit for ... Apply

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15/20 Harzer and German Rollers K. Birds. Apply to CHIEF OFFICER, S. S. "Taumenfels", No. 12, Victoria Dock.
N R8905

FOR SALE—Brand new Canoe Victoria and Landaulette at Dadabhoy Ruttonji Carriage and motor-body builder. Oppt. Kandavari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaum. Also English carriages for sale.
N R8846.

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE, containing if possible two blocks, situated in a good locality. Write, stating lowest terms, to Box No. 9805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8905

LOST AND FOUND.

CLOTH BAG, containing currency notes (Rs. 469), and Bank of India Pass Book of G. H. Gole, LOST on 5th November, 10-30 a.m., between Fountain and Museum in tram. Finder should see NARAYAN RAO KELKAR, Keshavjinath Chawl, Kandewadi, Girgaum.
PB R8907

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TURKISH BATH with massage recommended by the Physicians of the world for men and women alike. 303, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway.
T R8940

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs
Corona Folding New Improved Model	90
Empire 1. Rs 80, 90, Remington 7	75, 90
Corona Folding with Case Rs 95, 120,	13
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	17
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	100
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	130
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	2[illegible]
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175,	225, 250
Remington 12, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	150
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs,	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.

"LOTUS" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)
SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

EARN Rs. 3 AND 36 A DAY.—We guarantee Earning. Experience unnecessary. For particulars with anna stamp. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box 418, Bombay.
T R8911

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8773

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
1280

A competent and flourishing business firm desires to take agency of Cotton Mills, preferably Bombay Cotton Mills. Please respond to Box No. 9804 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8903

ADVERTISEMENTS AND CANVASSERS.—Lakhpaty's Sporting News (Eng. and Gujrati) that has a considerable circulation here and at Poona during Racing Seasons, is now open to receive Advertisements to meet the various occasional demands of the public. Experienced and efficient Canvassers will be needed, hence such should personally apply to M. A. LAKHPATY, Proprietor, The Excelsior Printing Works, at the Bhendi Bazar, Tram Junction, Opposite Mohamedi Mansion between 8 and 10 morning.
T 8895.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

GRAIN and SEEDS and goods appertaining thereto may now be booked to and from Grain Depot Station on this Railway from and to other Railways in consignments of any size, at exactly the same rates as to and from Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bridge. The local charges hitherto levied on such consignments on this Railway have been cancelled.

Storage accommodation is also available at Grain Depot on application to the undersigned.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being fa above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Governm and other bodies. The Superintendent, Govern ment Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in eulogising terms. Write fo our Booklet and current year's calendar
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

INDIAN PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

S. S. "ABYDOS"

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the above steamer belonging to the above Company now lying in the stream off Mazgaon. Gross tonnage 3057.44, registered tonnage 1939.72, length 323ft., breadth 40.2in., depth 27. Classification 100A1 Lloyds reclassed in year 1922.

Offers must be submitted to the undersigned at his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 15th day of November, 1923.

The acceptance of the offer by the Liquidator will be subject to the sanction of the Court.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. of the purchase price on acceptance of the offer and the balance on the day of the completion of the sale.

The purchaser will have to sign an agreement on the form, copy of which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.
Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator.
C17869

CHEAP TICKETS.

TICKETS—Available from Friday to Tuesday, at a fare and a half for the double journey, are issued every week, between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Deolali, Poona, Lonavla, Khandala, Neral and Matheran on the other. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
C17999.

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Clothing Materials during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th November 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 16th November, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated 30th October, 1923.
C17983

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing and paving with 3in. Shahabad stone slabs footpaths along certain roads in the City will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Intending contractors should note that the Corporation have expressed the opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire, outside India, should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th November, 1923.
C18008

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BADRUDIN AHMEDJI DOCTOR, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately a Building Contractor ..... Deceased.

BADRUDIN SAMSUDIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gunbow Street, within the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of Bai Jenabai, widow of the said deceased, residing at Palanpur in the territories of H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty-first day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 2nd day of November.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3696 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 4th day of September, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) VADILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, (2) NAGARDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS and (3) JIVALAL OOJAMSHEY, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort, at present temporarily residing at Ranpur in District Ahmedabad, the third Plaintiff being a minor under the age of eighteen years by his next friend, the said Nagardas Purshottamdas, the second Plaintiff ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RAMCOOVER SOORAJMAL, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort; (2) NANDLAL THAKERSIDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort; and (3) Messrs. GORAKHRAM SADHURAM, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for a decree against the 1st and 2nd Defendants for Rs. 5,09,895-2-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with compound interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum with quarterly rests from 21st June, 1923, the costs of the suit and further interest on judgment with a direction that the said sum be paid into this Hon'ble Court, that it may be declared that the sum due from the Plaintiffs to the 3rd Defendants under the sub-mortgage mentioned in the plaint is as stated in paragraph 7 of the plaint and that it may be ordered that such amount be paid to them out of the moneys (if any) paid into the Court under the decree passed herein as aforesaid that in default of payment into Court by the 1st and 2nd Defendants of the amount decreed against them within the time to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court the mortgaged properties situate at Choupatty mentioned in the plaint, may be sold and the sale proceeds applied first in payment of the sum declared to be due to the 3rd Defendants as aforesaid and the balance paid to the Plaintiffs, that if the said net sale proceeds of the said properties be not sufficient to satisfy the amount decreed against the 1st and 2nd Defendants the Plaintiffs may have leave to apply for a personal decree against them for the balance, that a Receiver may be appointed of the said mortgaged properties and of the rents and profits thereof and that such order or orders may be made as to this Hon'ble Court shall deem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of November, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

[illegible] B. PATEL.
[illegible] thonotary.
[illegible] PATEL.

The 7th day [illegible]
Messrs. DAPH[illegible]IVAN,
[illegible]eys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Lunacy Act No. 4 of 1912 and
In the matter of Naranjee Wadhji, an alleged Lunatic.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—Either wholly or in part a large Godown at Dana Bunder, facing Sholapur Street and Poona Street.
Apply to the undersigned.
N. H. MOOS,
Receiver and Manager.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C17986

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4511 of 1923.

(1.) Bai SERENEBAI BAPUJEE PATEL, (2) Bai MANIJEH BAPUJEE PATEL, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Harkness Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, deceased carrying on business in the name of Framjee Sons and Co., ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Bai JERBANU, widow of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Harkness Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marten on the 2nd day of November, 1923. Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by Bai Serenebai Bapujee Patel and Bai Manijeh Bapujee Patel, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the late Mr. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, carrying on business at Bombay in the name of Framjee Sons and Co., praying (a) That the estate of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court (b) that all accounts may be taken enquiries made and directions given for the aforesaid purpose (c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the Estate of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel with all necessary powers for winding up the business of Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., mentioned in the plaint and doing all acts for protecting safeguarding and collecting the said estate, (d) that the Plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be provided for and further and other reliefs may be granted to the Plaintiffs as may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

And take notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 27th day of November 1923.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

This 6th day of November, 1923.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18016

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of ABDUL KADAR IBRAHIM SAHEB MOONGAY, a minor and in the matter of a Suit No. 3463 of 1923 wherein Bai NANDKORE, daughter of Haridas Dullabhdas is plaintiff and Khatizabai, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Kutbuddin and others are the defendants.

Bai NANDKORE, daughter of Haridas Dullabhdas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at C. P. Tank Road, Madhav Baug outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE TO MINORS AND NEXT FRIENDS OF MINORS.

To,

ABDUL KADAR IBRAHIM SAHEB MOONGAY, the minor abovenamed and to KHATIZABAI, mother and Natural Guardian of the said minor.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above Suit has applied to this Court to have Khatizabai, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Kutbuddin or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the Suit of the said Minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 15th day of November 1923 proceed to appoint the said Khatizabai, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Kutbuddin or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1923

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C18006

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

190, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND TEAKWOOD AND RANGOON TEAKWOOD LOGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Dullabhdas Rattonji Mistry at Mazagon Love Lane in the house of the above-named Mortgagor.

One Condensing Marine Engine about 250 I. H. P with return tube boiler.

Two Condensing Marine Engines each about 100 D. P. H. with return tube two boilers.
One Newhull for Motor launch 25 by 7 by 3.
One Dessel Engine about 200 B. H. P.
One Locomotive Boiler.
One Steam Winch.
One Rotary Pump.

After the sale of the above the following teakwood logs will be sold. Teakwood logs are lying at Manel in Trombe the intending purchaser may inspect them there.
Teakwood new logs about 50 tons.
Seasen wood teak logs and Rangoon teakwood about 120 tons.
One motor boat hull 80 by 12 by 6 (under construction).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 7th November, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. The Union Bank.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 15 Queen's Road, bangalow by order of 3/4 Bombay Granadiers Mess President Major Logan Home The following furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery, platedware etc., comprising:—dining table, chairss, easy-chairs, teapoy, sideboards, bookstands, screen, gramophone and records, writing tables, carpet, almyrahs, sofas, drawing rooms sets, dressing chest of drawers, bridge table glassware crockery, platedware, cutlery, tent, cunvas lamps English safes etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and delivery on cash payment only.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS, SUCH AS SLIDING, DINING TABLE, SIDE BOARDS, QUEEN ANNE'S PATTERN GLASSWARE, DACCA GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ROBERT PATTERN CABINET, CHESTER FIELD SUITS, RICH PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daver Mansions, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi at 2-30 p.m Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, drawing, bedroom furniture, sliding Dining tables, Chesterfield Sofas, Chairs, Cabinets, show cases, Bedsteads clothes and gown press, Gramophone, rich platedware Glass and Crockery.

Property of a European Gentleman and will be open to view from Wednesday.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE 116 BALES OF GREY ZANZIBAR HADERS UNCALENDERED.

By the order of the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kasam Karmali, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1923, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), on the shop pemises of the Century Mills at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

33 Bales of Grey Zanzibar Chaders Uncalendered, quality No 2500, dimensions 44in. by 4¼ by 1¼ lbs., 250 pieces in a bale.

18 Bales of Grey Zanzibar Chaders Uncalendered, quality No. 13002, dimensions 49in. by 4¼ by 1 3/8 lbs. 250 pieces in a bale.

65 Bales of Grey Zanzibar Chaders Uncalendered, quality No. 3002, dimensions 52in. by 4 1/2 by 1 1/2 lbs. 200 pieces ina bale.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10 p. m.
"OTHELLO"
featuring Emil Jannings.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE MAN FROM THE PAINTED POST"
featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION

A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
NATIONAL FILM CO.'S
JANAK VIDEHI
Specially produced for
DIPAWALI HOLIDAYS.
See this Yogic life of supreme renunciation amidst royal surroundings and pleasures that baffle the imagination.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THIS WEEK HOOT GIBSON
IN
DEAD GAME
A hair-raising Western romance with a comedy in the programme.

STARTING NEXT WEEK
Universal's latest serial
THE OREGON TRAIL
With ART ACCORD.

Under the patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD, NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE ON
Wednesday 7th November 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA
Friday 9th November 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon
SWAYAMVAR
Saturday 10th November 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 11th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA
Manager.
G. N. Mandali

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

THESE ARE THE LATEST, THE NEATEST, THE BEST, THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI.
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA.
Hornby Road & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
Opp. Whiteaway's
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Magnificent Special Paramount Picture of wonderful Beauty, Sublimity and Pathos.

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

(8 Reels) Starring the matchless, vivacious, Beauty, Queen of the Screen

GLORIA SWANSON
GLORIA SWANSON

Here's a Picture of Pictures! Enacted amidst faultless Photography and super-excellent Settings, with an exceptionally powerful cast.

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

Mind you, it's a

CECIL B. DEMILLE

Production—it is no hum-drum third rate stuff. The West-End Management know what they are about, and when they offer a Picture to their discerning Patrons.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

Providence Sometimes becomes a hopeless mystery to mortal beings. But always there is method in the ways of the Divinity that moulds our beings and shapes our destinies. This unique Photoplay shows that human mind, though it may fail to discern Divine dispensations, need not be so hopelessly given up to despair. Yes it is a Picture which is

The International News in the Programme.
TO-DAY, 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
SOMETHING
That will keep you guessing—and it will leave you gasping!
"BAVU"
EVER-LASTINGLY EXCITING!

TWO LOVERS, one a princess of royal blood and the other a peasant, brought together by the democracy of love, fight together for life, honor and happiness through one of the most tumultous nights in the world's history. Against Bavu—against a crimson torrent of crazed men and women—against overwhelming odds—you will follow their heroic light, and you will marvel that such gripping excitement could have been transferred to the silversheet!

This story, formerly an outstanding Broadway stage success, is one of the most unusual and sensational dramas ever screened. It is different from any thing you ever saw on the screen—and it contains not one dull moment! It will glue you to your seat and your eyes to the screen—because it is ever-lastingly EXCITING!

SATURDAY NEXT!
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE VERDICT
And the unanimous Vociferous Verdict of the discerning Public of Bombay is
"SUPER—EXCELLENT!!"

The Mighty Momentous Majestically Sublime Marvel Picture of India has won golden opinions.

"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
including among others,
JUNE RICHARDS.
the British stage and screen star, whose appearances for Stoll, Ganmount, Broadwest and other leading Companies are well-known, besides her successes on the stage as leading lady for the Bandman varieties

ADELE WILLISON WIRTH
the daring and graceful Circus heroine who is without a peer in her profession and whose brilliant and soulful acting in this production places her in the forefront of screen stars;

AHINDRA CHOWDHURY
the author and scenario-writer whose interpretation of the young and wealthy man of pleasure transformed into a saint-like being through the pure and unselfish love of a slave-girl bears the hall-mark of genius, and last, but not the least

PROFULLA GHOSE
the famous actor of the Bengali amateur stage, who proves by his natural acting and defiance of danger and death that he is destined to be India's greatest screen-hero in roles that require uncommon courage and bravery.

DIRECTED BY HEM MUKERJ
already given the appellation of "The Cecil B-De Mille of the East" by a leading daily Newspaper of Calcutta, PHOTOGRAPHED BY CHARLES CREED whose technique alone has proved him to be the cleverest Cameraman in India. PERIOD OF THE STORY—3000 YEARS AGO WITH THE LOCALE IN NORTHERN INDIA. THE ONLY FILM PRDUCED IN THIS COUNTRY WITH A UNIVERSAL APPEAL.
LIFE STORY OF A DEBAUCHED PRINCE WHOM LOVE TRANSFORMED INTO A HERMIT. Massive Settings—Exquisite Scenery. Backgrounds of Hills and Rushing Torrents—SEE PRINCELY EXTRAVAGANCE AS IT EXISTED IN INDIA IN ANCIENT TIMES. Life-Tragedy of a Beautiful Girl, ever innocent as on the Day she was born, whose Martyrdom on the Altar of Love made a Saint of a reckless Sinner. ROMANCE OF BROTHERLY AND SISTERLY DEVOTION AND LOVE THAT DEFIED THE MIGHT OF A BRUTAL CHIEF.
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE."
Time flies—the days are dribbling away fast
LEST YOU FORGET!
LEST YOU FORGET!!
Owing to the Diwali Holidays we shall have one Special Morning Show to-day—at the special request of hundreds of our Patrons—at 9 a m. (S.T.)
Five Shows To-day, To-morrow, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30; 5-30, 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
SHRIMANT MAHARAJ SAWAI TUKOJIRAO HOLKER OF INDORE
Mr. SHANKERRAO SARNAIK
the holder of the degree of Maharashtra "KOKIL," Founder and Director of
YESWANT SANGIT MANDLI
will stage their well-known drama
SOWBHADRA
(in Marathi Language)
AT RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
On Wednesday, 7th November, 1923. and
CHALTI DOONIA
On Thursday, 8th November at 9 p.m. (S. T.) and
SOWBHADRA
On Friday, 3 p.m (S. T.)
Tickets can be reserved at the Theatre.
K. S. HARDIKAR Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 6.

S S Nippon, Hallberg, Gothenburg.
S S Silvio Pellico, Jervico, Trieste.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S S Haresfield, Lebas, Rangoon.
S S Bahadur, Beswick, Calcutta.
S S Anniston City, Littlefield, Calcutta.
S S Jeddah, Constantine, Jeddah.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tannenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Ormara for Calcutta.
Steamer Hoogkerk, for Calcutta.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
S S Nippon:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Nippon, 2527 tons, Captain T Hallberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.
S S Silvio Pellico:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Silvio Pellico, 3453 tons, Captain V. Jervico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.
S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain A Constantine, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain J Beswick, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 6.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—22 bales Indian wool raw, Narsoomal Gokaldas; 1099 cwt myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—1600 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. 22 packages wearing apparel etc., Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—2502 cwt gingilly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—100 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co., 155 bales Ind. raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co., 100 bales Ind. raw cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd., 13 bales Ind. raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros., 310 bales Ind. raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand 1232 bags linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—976 cwt. cottoa seed cake, M Samji; 200 bales wool F. P F Campbell and Co., 120 bales Ind. cotton raw, J A Begbie and Co., 309 bales Ind. cotton raw, Pirojshaw Rustamji; 2000 bales oil, cakes, Jeyram Permanand.

S S Castilia for Liverpool:—200 bags ground nut cake, M Samji; 345 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gasho Kabushiki Kaisha; 367 bales East Africa cotton, H M Mehta and Co.

S S Castilia for Glasgow:—14 Rolls coir rope, M V A Graham and Co., 400 bundles stoves of empty Hlds. Spencer and Co., 100 bundles Heads and hoops Hlds Spencer and Co.

S S Mooltan for London:—7 bales ctry goats skin, Haji Noormohamed Haji Essa, 4 bales ctry sheep skin, Haji Noormohamed Haji Essa; 18 bales ctry Lamb skin, H A M Shawl; 12 bales ctry Goats skin, R M Kooka; 49 bundles ctry Lamb skin, H A Aminoff; 11 bales ctry. sheep skin, K Esmail; 16 bales Persian Lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 23 bales Persian Lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 20 bales Ind. Goats skin, R M Kooka; 6 bales Ind. Goats skin, M Saduale; 6 bales Ind. sheeps skin, M Saduale; 4 cases China ware and silverware, M M and Co.; 3900 cwt. bristles, A W S Dise and Co. 3300 cwt bristles P and O Banking Corporation, 1 box Silver ware, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Mooltan for Marseilles:—1000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Moddsa for Antwerp:—2000 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Moddsa for Havre:—600 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Tannfels for Hamburg:—100 cwt cummin seed, Amin and Sons; 105 cwt gums kadeya, Amin and Sons; 320 bags Ind. cassein, Polson's

S S Tannfels for Antwerp—355 bags Ind. cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Tannfels for Ghent:—330 bags Ind. cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Nurton Ton for Hull:—4049 cwt myrobollams, Purshotiam Mathradas and Co.

S S Nurton for Dunkirk:—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Hirji Nensey and Co., 220 bales Ind. cotton raw Japan Trading Co.

S S Silvia Pelico for Trieste—162 cwt gum Alibanum, E Virjee and Co., 22 bales Agra cow hides, H M Malin and Co., 385 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Raja Ram and Co., 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Arjun Khimji and Co., 550 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 336 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—222 bags P. Googal, Chung Tai; 24 cases P Augool, Cung Tai; 36 cases P. kismis, Chung Tai; 25 cases shark fins, Hoosenbhoy and Co., 4 bales Persian wooden carpets Pohoomull Bros.; 125 bales Ind. grey cotton yarn, Tayo Mena Kaisha 90 cases shark fins, Abbajla and Co., 200 bales ctry. cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—2 casks Fish preserve, Manecksjee Merwanjee Sarkore.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—7 bales Ind. cotton raw, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 76 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Fatchalli and Co., 176 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Bomanji and Co. 750 bales Ind. cotton raw, Toyo Mena Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Nagasaki—114 bales Ind. cotton raw, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 9 bales Ind. cotton raw, Toyo Mena Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosno Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 41 bales Ind raw cotton, Anglo Siam Corporation; 800 bales Ind. raw cotton Toyo Mena Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 15 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.

November 6.

S S Gambado from Calcutta. Agent British India S N Co. Ltd.:—5501 bags Rice 2976 bales gunny bags, 150 bales Gunnie H. Cloth, 385 bundles cotton waste 110 barrels Mass wine, 70 packages superior Jute Gas knitting, 166 packages Inferior Jute Knittings, 213 cases Biscuits, 500 casks Red Lead, 128 pcs Deck planks 55 packages plates, 36 pckes Plate, 92 kege Rivets Bolt etc., 29 bales Minicated cow hides, 20 crates fittings, 2682 chests Tea.
From Madras:—104 bales raw cotton, 18 bundles cotton yarn waste.
From Alleppey:—453 Robbins Copra, 622 bags Pepper 20 bales Fibre.
From Cochin:—2425 coir rope, 2551 bundles coir yarn, 100 kollies hooks and shells, 250 kollies hooks and shells, 55 cases rubber.
From Calicut:—1297 bales raw cotton 19705 packages half bricks, 7000 packages bricks 2226 bags cocoanuts, 586 copra, 133 jottas coir rope, 113 cases Tea.
From Badagara:—923 bags coccanuts.
From Telechery:—50 bags black pepper, 25 bags Light Pepper.
From Cannanoor:—2404 bags Cocoanuts.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, November 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Werdenfels 5551 Bremen 10/11 Graham Co.
2 Mooltan 12836, London, 10-11 M M and Co
3 Aquilia 4207 tons N F, 15/11 L Triestino.
6 C. Exeter 5987, Karachi 11/11 K N & Co.
6 Castalia 4933 L'pool 17/11 Graham & Co.
7 Nevasa 5632 K'chi N F, M M & Co.
8 Cl. Cumming 3198 N F, 12/11 J F & Co.
8 Soudan 4218 China 13/11 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Kohinur 3240 Cal. 10/11 T M & Co.
11 Sado Maru 3627 Japan 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
12 Nurturton 4495, Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.
13 Borneo Maru 4364, Kobe 8/11 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia 3272 Liverpool 20/11 Graham & Co.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf 8/11 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1749 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Baroda 1899, Colombo 2/11 M M & Co.
F Bahadur 2936 Calcutta N F, T M & Co.
M Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
P Nippon 3959 Colombo, N F, Graham & Co.
Q Champavati 329 N. F, N F, P B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.

Dongola due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha due about 18th November, Agents B I S N Co.

Mafiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 11th November, Agent K N and Co.

Trafford Hall due about 19th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Melford Hall due about 8th November, Agent K N Co.
Agent J F Co.

Clan Ranold due about 22nd November,
Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Vitellia (not fived), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine due about 9th November, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent L T Co.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.

Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M. Italiana.

Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

Altai Maru due about 13th November, Agent O S K.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November, Agent N Y K.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lima Maru due about 19th December, N Y K.

Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Caledonia due about 16th November, Agents P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agents P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agents B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bang's selling T T 1/4 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 25/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 518.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 568.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 558.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D F Rs. 152.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 326.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 77.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.00.
London—Rome Lires 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, Nov. 5.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16 Steady

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 6 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/8
Bank Demand	1-4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1,4 29/32
Fcs. Demand	515
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	767
Shanghai	228
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	170 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov. 5.
Rates 3 per cent	55
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
" 2 months hence	31 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver—China banks Buying—Steady,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 5.
Exchange on London in Paris	77,30
" " " " Germany	
" " " " Italy	10020
Stockholm	16.95
Christiania	80.48
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	25.11
Belgium	
Athens	

	New York, Nov. 5
Demand Bills	4.46.00

DISCOUNTS.

	London Nov. 5
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 4 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 5.	
Funding Loan 4% 1880/90	£ 90 1/4	unchgd,
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/4	"
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 13/16	"
Consols 2 1/2%	58 7/8	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42	"
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 7/8	1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4	unchgd.

	London, Nov. 5.	
Conversion Loan	lb. 78	11/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 102	5/8
7 per cent. Indian "	" 116	—

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13/5.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/15/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 78/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 77/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/6.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Bar gold ready s. 92.6.
Silver ready d. 32-1.
Silver forward, d. 31-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Buying by China Banks caused rise, Sellers holding back.

GOLD.

Ready:— 23—1—3	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.			
Asho	..	..	..
Kartak	24—15—0	25—1—0	25—1—0
Magsur	24—13—6	25—0—0	25—0—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—5—0		

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Ready:—78—4	Opening	Prices 80.4 Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida			
Asho	..	..	..
Kartak	78—8—0	77—11—0	77—11—0
Magsur	78—0—0	77—7—0	77—7—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—5—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

3½ peper Rs. 64.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 83-12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96-14.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 1104-8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107-4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75-8.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The share market remained closed to day.

	London. Nov. 5.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	" 125
National	" 44
Eastern	" 5 1/16
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12 3/4

RUBBER.

	London. Nov. 5.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 1/4
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe November	13 3/8
Tone—Easer on in increased Strck,	

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 6.

Since our last report dated 26th ult. our market ruled quiet during the interview with small fluctuations and with easier advices from all quarters prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 6d. per cwt. There was no direct business to report although small quantities changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas November/December shipment C 25s to 24s Free Bombay Harbour. Since last two days reports from Java are better and there are buyers for November/December shipment C 25s/2 F. B. Harbour Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady market with little business. Java reports a better market with good enquiery. London and America are steadier. There is no news from Mouritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 23s equal 25s/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 75,000 bags.

T M O October 25s/3 F. B. Harbour stocks 75,000 bags.

T M O November/December equal 25s/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 75,000 bags.

Arrivals:—
Nagina with 26,500 bags Java Sugar.
Kohinoor with 26,000 Java Sugar.

COLOURS.

November 6.

Most of the prices are nominal and the business will be now in the New Year. Local Mandvi merchants are engaged in taking their stocks and preparing their stuffs for Muhurat delivery. No fluctuations to be reported.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Year. 1923-24.	Bombay, Nov, 6. Year. 1922-23.	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 2nd Nov. to 5th Nov. 1923	11315	4439	+7176
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 5th Nov. 1923	85240	55237	+30003
Shipments for the bi-week from 2nd Nov to 5th Nov. 1923.			
Europe	12632	16416	—3784
China Japan & Coast Ports	..	27533	—27533
Total	12632	43949	—31317
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 5th Nov. 1923.			
Europe	168934	82485	+86449
China	12405	1505	+10900
Japan	84645	1194 89	—34·44
Coast Ports	2879*	5239	— 2360
Total	268863	208718	+60145
Afloat in harbour Europe	1965	17626	—15661
" China, Japan and Coast Ports	7399	4742	+2657

*Including 277 bales for U. S. of America.

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

The Peninsular and Orient issue of 5½ million is subscribed and lists have been closed.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 6.

A further sharp advance of 65 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying Liverpool has been reported 4 points down. The market declined on some long liquidation.

The American markets continue to display strength and prices there to-day stand at a fairly good level. Experts still maintain that there is every likelihood of the advance going further by about 2 cents and should this really prove to be the case, we would then feel inclined to sell for modest profits.

The rise on the other side has as well influenced our market and values to-day indicate an advance of about Rs. 15 from those ruling yesterday. Sentiment locally is in favour of pushing prices still high and it would not surprise us should we see the price reaching the level of Rs. 600 for Broach in the near future. Should this price materialise, we would recommend our friends to sell for quick profits.

In response to a sharp advance reported to-day in the American markets, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 575½ i.e. Rs. 11 higher than yesterday's closing quotation. At the outset, a Commission House bought and the rate touched Rs. 576½. Around this level Marwari Jobbers were sellers, which lowered the market to Rs. 574 but prices immediately recovered to Rs. 578 on offices, Commission Houses and Cutcha Candy brokers buying. Later on, prices gradually gave way again to Rs. 575 on scattered selling but improved again to Rs. 580/80½ on Japanese and Commission Houses buying freely which price was quoted at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed strong at 6 p.m. at Rs. 583½ on Liverpool advices being reported higher than anticipated. Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January delivery opened at Rs. 533½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 540 on free buying by Offices, Commission and Japanese Houses. Since then prices eased to Rs. 536 on a Commission House selling but the rate gradually improved to Rs. 543 on offices and Japanese Houses buying, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted Rs. 541½. Fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 527/8 and on buying by a Japan House the rate touched Rs. 532. After declining to Rs. 529 on general selling, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled firm at Rs. 535 on Japan and Commission Houses buying. F.G.M.G. Bengal for December/January delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 470.

In the ready market yesterday there was a very good enquiry and stocks are being rapidly consumed. About 3600 bales have changed hands yesterday.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Nov 6.	
Fully Good Broach	April May	583 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	474
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	545
" "	March	538

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, November, 6.	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	581
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	4 1
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	544
Fine Oomra	March	536

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated Nov. 6th says:—

New York Market, 5th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at Noon	Closing Prices	Since previous close
32 25	Dec.		32.75	+50
31.85	Jan.	31.90 +05	32.50	+65
31.50	Mar.	31.94 +04	32.61	+75
31.93	May		32.55	+61
31 45	July		32.05	+5

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 32.55, lowest 31.78,77 points. Market advanced on short covering. Trade is buying. Contracts scarce.

Liverpool Market, 5th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at noon	Closing Prices	Since previous close
18 28	Oct.		18.24	—04*
18 07	Jan	18.15—13	18.27—01	18.03 —04†
17.85	Mar	17 95—12	18.07—	17.81 —04
17.51	May.			17.45 —06
18.65	Jan.	Egyptian.		18 65 —
Due to open to-day		*+30		†+33

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered longs liquidation easily absorbed. Undertone good. Over the entire cotton belt weather is generally clear.

(2) January highest 18.33, lowest 18.10, range 23 points Undertone good. Market steady despite straddle selling. Manchester reports continue to read better.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good demand	18.84
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels	19.50
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan. 31.90—9
(As nown in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 31.90—15
	May 32.00— 0
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 31.75
" " " "	Jan. 31.59

	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
	Jan. 18.24—4
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C	Mar. 18.03—4
Liverpool	May 17.81—4
	July 17.45—6

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 5. To-day's Prices.
Future delivery prices:—	
Months	
Nov.	18.33 -12
Dec.	..
Jan.	18.13—25
Feb.	18.05—11
Mar.	17.94—13
April	..
May	17.73—12
June	..
July	17.3?—15
Aug.	..
Sept.	1?.00 15
Oct.	15.47—14
Nov.	..

Egyptians Mar. 18.26 Jan. 18.4) Mar 18.6? July. 18.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Nov. 5 To-day's Prices.
Nov.	18.41—4
Dec.	18 30—4
Jan.	18.24—4
Feb.	18.12—4
Mar.	18.03—4
April	17.91-4
May	17.81—4
June	17.63—6
July	17.45—6
Aug.	16 83—1
Sept.	16 07—8
Oct.	15 40—?1
Nov.	15.10+24

Tone.—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov, 5.
M. G. Bengal Good	11.65
" " Fully Good	12.05
" " Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.00
" " " Fully Good	13.10
" " " Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.70
" " Fully Good	15.10
" " Fine	15.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
" " Fully Good	11.95
" " Fine	12.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 5 To-day's Prices.
Nov.	18.45 -3
Dec.	18.55+4
Jan.	18.65 unchgd
Feb.	18.75 +1
Mar.	18.8? unchgd
April	18.83 —1
May	18.93+1
June	18.94—1
July	18.97 +2
Aug.	18.97+2
Sept.	18.97+2
Oct.	18.02 +7
Nov.	19.0 +7

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	London, Nov. 5 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	
Jan.	32.50—33
Mar.	32.61—37
May	32.55—38
July	32.07—40

WHEAT.

	London, Nov, 5.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	45/3
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D paid Sellers	43/3
Tone:—	
WHEAT Afloat to U. K.	
Freight of coal Cardiff to Bombay 14s.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat. White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 7 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 2 6	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 9 0
Linsseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 5 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 10 0
Badley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May		7 6 6
Linsced, April/May		12 10 6
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 12 0	

SEEDS.

	London, Nov. 5.
RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers	£ 17
LINSEED Argentine N/D Paid	£ 18 7/8
" J/F Sellers	16 11/16
TONE—Easier after steadier	
LINSEED Bombay per ton N/D Paid	£ 22 3/8
Do N/D nominal	£ 22
Tone—Firm and Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 17
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 17

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Nov. 5.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	26/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	23/1
Tone—Held Steady little—No demand	

METALS.

	London, Nov. 5.
English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	20 1/2
Corrugated sheets f. o b net	£ 19

METAL REPORT.

	London, Nov. 5.
TIN BLOCK	208 5/8

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

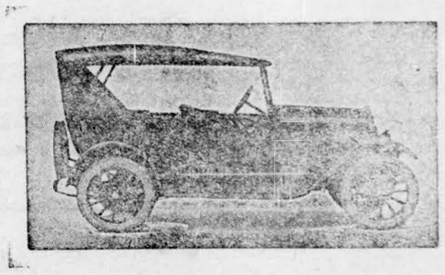
	Bombay, Nov. 6. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, Enghsh	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 6 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, Enghsh	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kiai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 14 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." 'Phone No. 1718.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 6. per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Do.	No. 20 1/2	1 0 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 4
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Ligth-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 9
Japan	No. 42/2	1 11 8
Japan	No. 20	1 0 3
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3

LINSEED.

	London, Nov 5
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov,	£ 21 1/2
Tone—Firm but quiet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov./Dec. sellers	40 1/8
" Jan./Apl sellers	37
Tone—business done quiet but firmly held.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov 6.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Nov. 1923.

Cotton	5913 Bales
Wheat	17047 Cwts.
Linseed	1729 "
Rape, etc	701 "
Gingellyseed	745 "
Poppyseed	82 "
Groundnuts	749 "
Castorseesd	2?34 "
Rice	3604 "
Myrabollams	1269 "
Cottonseed	1359 "
Mowraseed	532 "
Gram	1134 "
Jawar	643 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	869 "
Bajri	1096 "
Coal	8 92 Tons.

2 day's total

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Jhan—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Longcloth (Full weight) 64/60 inches—	
Standard per lb	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix	1 5 6
Pearl	1 5 9
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Baiti) per lb	1 6 3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) 64, 56?8/?2?8—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay	
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Longcloth:— × quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 64/60	
Textile (hand)	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 4 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 4 6
Bombay cotton	1 2 0
Patel-san	1 ? ?
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sallai:—	
Febaney per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Grey Drill, Cantoon—
No. 1125 per piece
No. 1?5 1/2 per piece

Shirtings 7, 8, and 9 Yards—
Spring (Balance) per lb.
Jacob S. D. per lb.
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.

Shirtings 10 yards—
Spring (Balance) per lb.
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.

Jhan 10 Grey Drill—
Standard per piece
Phoenix per piece
Swan Finlay per piece
Elephantine per piece

Cheek 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—
Pearl per piece

Bleached Check—
Textile Per Piece
Kesserchand Per Piece
Bombay United Per piece

Black Check 5lb:—
Textile Per Piece
E. D. Rachael

Grabnu No. ?124—
Parel
Hindustan

CHEMICALS.

November 6.

The quotations are:—
Iron Sulphate Rs. 6/
Copper Sulphate Rs. 29/
Brown sugar lead Rs. 60/
White sugar lead Rs. 49/
Bichromate Potash Rs. 48/
Bichromate soda Rs. 38/
Epsom Salt Rs. 3/8/0
Glauber Salt Rs. 4/8/0
Litharge Rs. 35/
Hydrosulphide Soda Rs. 1/8/0
Hyposulphide Soda Rs. 15/
Sulphide Soda Rs. 16/
Farina Rs. 16/8/0 (market strong)
Sago flour Rs. 14/8/0 (rapid improvement)
Maize starch Rs. 15/8/0 (scarce)
Caustic Soda 98 per cent Rs. 24/
Ascetic acid Rs. 0/10/6
Tannic acid Rs. 1/4/9
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 25/8/0 (firm)
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 3 (upward tendency)
Chloride of Lime Rs. 13/4/0
Chlorate of potash Rs. 0/3/9

The market has continued with the upward tendency and a firmer tone is still expected to prevail by the new-year day. Some prices have shown renewed activity and the large accumulations in the market have been practically consumed, hence, the market is likely to improve in there holidays.

MILL STORES.

November 6.

The changes have been of little interest in this week, and the intervening holidays have brought a lull at present. Cotton Heads, have been maintained as usual without fluctuations. 48 counts continued with better demand than other counts. Elastic Heads, and Wire Heads have nothing further worth reporting. Fillets both emery and cylinder-doffer have been silent. The quotations are as under:—

Heads Rs. 1/14/0
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9
Wire Heddls Rs. 4/
Elastic Heads Rs. 25/
Card cans Rs. 4/
Emery fillets Rs. 0/3/6
Roller cloth Rs. 8/8/0
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/4/6 (60")
Clearer cloth Rs. 4/12/0
Tubular Banding Rs. 2/8/0
Card Bandings Rs. 1/9/0
Spindle Bandings Rs. 1/5/0
Cotton Ropes Rs. 2/2/6 (Jamboo)
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 22/ (Jagadi)
Roving Bobbins Rs. 21/
Conical pirns 5" Rs. 7/

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Kali Chaodas: Bank Holiday.

Verdi's famous Opera, "Il Travatore", in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the School Hall Gloria Church, Byculla at 5-30 p.m., for School Children.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1980): Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, November 10.

S.S. "Mooltan", with English mails, leaves at 2 p.m.

Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Miss Palanikote's Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 6-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 7 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 5h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 5h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 5h. 4m.
" 10 (Sat.) " 6h. 43m., " 5h. 4m.
" 11 (Sun.) " 6h. 43m., " 5h. 3m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the ... from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

**This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

†The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
(ater 3rd) Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 19-40.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Vedanta and Harmony of Religions" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, this evening at 6 p.m. The Swami will deliver an address on "The Goal of Life" at the Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road, to-morrow at 6 p.m. Both the lectures, which will be in English, are open to the public.

VADNAGAR NAGAR MANDAL.

The annual social gathering of the Vadnagar Nagar Mandal will be held in Panalal Terraces on New Years' Day Friday the 9th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) All Nagars are invited to be present.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3 hours 8 minutes this morning

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Morrison arrived London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Mail Steamer "Plassy" which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo arrived London on Monday the 5th instant.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamsed N. Bhada the total attendance for the month of October was 5185 out of which 967 were males 2165 were females and 2053 were children.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s s "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 10th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s s "Borneo Maen" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

OPENING OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

The opening ceremony of the head-quarters of the Corps will be performed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Friday the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Young Mens' Educational Society's rooms, Kanduvada, Girgaum, Bombay. All the volunteer corps are earnestly requested to attend the function.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," will be staged, in English, on newly built up to date Stage, by well-known Amateurs, in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla, on Thursday the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m. (not at 7 p.m. as previously announced) for school children only, and for the public on Saturday the 10th instant, at 9 p.m. and on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th November 1923 to 6 a.m. of 6th November 1923.

Disease.	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	4	Nil
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Plague	Nil	Nil
Influenza	Nil	Nil

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn.) 101.
Total mortality this day last year 92.

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) in the Congress Office, Dadar to transact some urgent and important business. Members of the M. C. are requested to attend.

HAWKING OF KHADI.

The workers of the above Sangha will hawk Khadi in the Parel area during the Diwali Holidays.

HAWKING OF KHADI IN 'G' WARD.

The workers of the G Ward Dist. Congress Committee will hawk Khadi throughout 'G' Ward on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instants those days being Diwali Holidays. It is better if the public know beforehand that it is physically impossible for the hawkers to carry in their hands each and every variety of cloth and that it is better for the public to pay a personal visit to the Congress Khadi shop at Dadar to make their selections.

HARI KIRTAN.

Sreeyuta Adipudi Somanatha Rao garu, a well-known Poet and Pandit is in Bombay. He is going to perform a "Hari Kirtan," on "Dayakara Vijayamu," in the "Studio of Professor G. V. Krishna Rao," Princes Street, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. precisely. All are cordially invited to attend. There will be separate accommodation for ladies.

PATHARE KSHATRAYA YOUNG UNION.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshatraya Young Union Dadar the Divali Samalana will be held on Friday (the 9th instant) at 9-30 a.m. at "Poona House," 801, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Mr. H. K. Patwardhan, who is standing as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Central Division in his election manifesto says he will strive for obtaining for India Swaraj. He belongs to the National Home Rule League party.

CLASSES IN FIRST AID.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Association Dr. Socrates Naronha, B. Hy. L.M. & S., will give a course of eight lectures in "First Aid" at the Catholic Y.M.A. Hostel, 20 B. Charni Road, on every Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. starting on Thursday 8th November 1923. The classes are open to all.

SWARAJ PARTY ELECTED MEMBERS TO BE HONOURED.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Punjabhoy Thakarsy, Dr. M.B. Velkar, and K.F. Nariman are to be honoured and congratulated for their success in the late elections by the Deccan Merchants Association at the Association's Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Mr. J. K. Mehta will address the meeting on some industrial subject. All the Deccani merchants are requested to attend.

SIRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

In obedience to the sacred injunctions from the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, The Siri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay has resolved to celebrate a procession, on Thursday (the 8th instant.) The procession will start from the Gurdwara premises, Princess Street, at 4 p.m. and after passing through Moti Bazar, Buleshwar and Girgaum will return to the Gurdwara. The public are cordially invited to join.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ MARATHI SCHOOL.

Almost all the parents and guardians know very well what kind of education their boys and girls receive in the vernacular schools in Bombay. Many of the Vernacular school buildings are located in insanitary localities and the boys and girls have to pass 6 7 hours during the day in such places. Naturally their physique is in many cases, found to be very poor. Taking into consideration all such things the Bombay Prarthana Samaj have decided to start a model Marathi school (a branch of the Ram Mohan English School) from the New Year. The school will meet in the Ram Mohan English School Building daily for 3 hours in the morning from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. The curriculum of studies will be drawn in such a way that during the course of 4 years, four Marathi standards and the first English standard will be completed. Services of trained and experienced teachers will be secured. As only 30 pupils (boys and girls) are to be admitted into each standard, the rates of fees will be Rs. 2 p.m. for each class. Pupils enrolling themselves before 31-12-23 will be exempted from paying the Entrance fees. For further information the parents and guardians are requested to write to the Secretary P. S. Maratha School, Prarthana Mandir, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION TO A. I. C. C.

The election of 7 representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the All-India Congress Committee will take place during this month. Those desirous to stand as candidates in the said election should be members of any one of the District Congress Committees of the City and should send in their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before Monday the 12th November 1923 during office hours. Nomination papers shall be available at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Council of Management will be held at 2 p.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Thursday) in the office of the above Committee.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following are the results of the election of the B. P. C. C. and the Council of Management for the ensuing year.

MEMBERS TO THE B. P. C. C.

(1) Mr. V. A. Desai, (2) Mr. J. B. Patel, (3) Mr. H. F. Maniar, (4) Mr. M. G. Bhandare (5) Mr. Md. Navab, (6) Mr. S. R. Bhatt, (7) Mr. P. J. Mistri, (8) Mr. Nizamuddin, (9) Mr. K. M. Naik, (10) Mr. Syed Nisarul Haq, (11) Mr. I. C. Marfatia, (12) Mr. Syed Ahmed, (13) Shrimati Sitabai Anantram, (14) Shrimati Sarojini Nagarkar, (14) Mr. M. U. Nazim, (16) Mr. Md. Usman, (17) Mr. A. K. Bavla (18) Mr. Md. Hasan Israaili, (19) Shrimati Saraswatibai Kavlekar, (20) Mr. C. Maichel, (21) Mr. M. Atmaram, (22) Mr. M. D. Nanavati, (23) Mr. H. J. Trivedi, (24) Mr. C. M. Adajania, (25) Mr. M. S. Alreja.

The following is the new council of management for the year 1923-24.

President.—Mr. Oosman Sobani, Vice Presidents:—Mr. M. D. Nanavati and Mr. Abdulkadar Bavla, Secretaries.—Mr. H. F. Maniar, Mr. Md. Navab and Mr. M. G. Bhandare, Treasurer.—Mr. Pheroze J. Mistri. Members (1) V. A. Desai, (2) J. B. Patel, (3) Anantram Vaikuntram, (4) S.I. Silam, (5) S.K. Poopala, (6) Nizamuddin, (7) Nisarul Haq, (8) S. R. Bhatt, (9) S. A. M. Syed, (10) K. M. Naik, (11) Syed Ahmed, (12) I. C. Marfatia, (13) M. Atmaram, (14) C. Maichel, (15) Shrimati Saraswatibai Kavlekar, (16) M. S. Alreja, (17) R. A. Gole, (18) Quareshi.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 44th week of 1923 week that ended in the 3rd November 1923 the total mortality 657 was 23 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.60. These figures compare favourably with those for the 44th week of 1922 when the mortality was 811 and death-rate 35.13 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 928 and death-rate 45.39.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 227 as against 7 and 225 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 170 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-po caused 7 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 1 attack (imported from the Poona District and no death.)

The number of live births registered during the week was 409 as against 417 in the 44th week of 1922 and 452 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922.)

Week ending	Births	Small pox A.	Small pox D.	Plague A.	Plague D.	Total Deaths	Death Rate.
3-11-1923	409	7	1	1	0	657	28.60
27-10-1923	478	4	1	1	1	629	26.81
Less or more —69		+3		—1	+28		
Plague deaths to date						1,234	
Plague deaths same date 1922						602	
						†632	

S. KANARA FLOODS RELIEF COMMITTEE MANGALORE.

The following amounts received up to 29th October 1923 are acknowledged with thanks:—Amount already acknowledged Rs. 33738-9-2, The Kanara Floods Relief Committee, Dharwar Rs. 600, Th eBombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd., Rs. 250, The Nilgiris District Board Rs. 100, The Weaving Shed Department of Premier Mills Ltd through Mr. N. W. Silva Rs. 76, A. J. Lobo Esquire, Government Pleader, Mangalore Rs. 50, The Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputtur Rs. 50, The Ajanoor Laxmi Vilas Co-operative Credit Society, through Secretary Mr. B. Purushotama Shenoy Rs. 40, Pupils of the High School for Indian Girls, Poona through Mr. G. K. Devadhar Rs. 38, Devarashola United Club through its Chairman Rs. 30-6-0, Mr. D. S. Bolar Kaula Lampur, through the Collector of South Kanara Rs. 29-8-0, Mr. A. Ahmad Beary, Sullia Rs. 25, S. D. Price Esquire Singapore Rs. 20, M. R. Ry D. Ananda Rau Avl. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mangalore Rs. 10, E. F. C. Vas I.F.S., Dharwar Rs. 10, Miss K. Burkley Hill, Tellicherry through the Editor "Gaja Kesari" Rs. 10, Mr. G. Mudlagiri Shenoy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Neringipattan Rs. 10, Dr. Larsen, Bangalore Rs. 5.

Total Rs. 35,052-7-2.

Besides the above a large bundle of clothes has been received from Messrs Hajeebhoy Latjee and Co., of Bombay.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATHER STABS OWN DAUGHTERS.

On Monday Boodhia Dhondia a barber residing at Nanadpura stabbed himself after stabbing his two daughters viz:—Gangoobai and Sadoobai aged seven and five respectively. The police removed all the three injured persons to J. J. Hospital where Gangoobai succumbed to her injuries.

Enquiries sowed that Budhia's wife eloped with an unknown person about a month ago and his two daughters were looked after by his brother Chawla and his wife. On Monday morning in a fit of excitement Budhia seized his two daughter, and stabbed them. Gangoobai had sustained a penetrating wound on the right side cutting through the tenth rib with protusion of intestine.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday when Dr. J. Donneland, House Suregen, Sir J. J. Hospital, after describing the injuries said that the death was due to shock and hoemorrhage following the injuries received.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FIREMAN CRUSHED UNDER STEAM CRANE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Gafurkhan Yusufkhan employed as a fireman on a steam crane belonging to Mr. Mulji Haridas at Carnac Bunder. The evidence showed that on the 3rd instant a load of iron plates weighing about two tons and a half was hoisted by the crane from a lorry for removal about 12 feet away. Suddenly the crane capsized and the load fell with it. The driver and Gafurkhan both jumped down. Gafurkhan was crushed down under the crane.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUSPECTS ACQUITTED.

On Tuesday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged the 18 Mahomedans who were suspected of thefts, etc. and were remanded in police custody for further enqiry Inspector Fern who investigated the case said that there was no evidence against the accused to justify prosecutions.

His Worship accordingly discharged the accused.

WEST END CINEMA.

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT."

A film of high dramatic appeal, in which Gloria Swanson takes the leading role, is the chief attraction this week at the West End Cinema. A thrilling love romance, it is tense and human, the characters often pulsating with the great joy of life, when all is roseate and beautiful, but at times descending to the lowest depths of despair and hopelessness "Something to Think About" is certainly a picture which impresses itself on one's memory. It also provides the opportunity for Miss Swanson to give a wonderful display of her talents as an emotional actress.

Ruth, the pretty daughter of the village blacksmith, becomes engaged to David Markley, a rich young bachelor who continually reviles the Fates which have made him a cripple. Just before the wedding Ruth elopes with a sturdy handsome village lad. They marry and settle down in New York, but an accident in the subway robs Ruth of her husband and she finds herself, almost destitute, with the problem of providing for herself and her child yet to be born. After many hardships she wanders, weary and dejected back to her native village, but her fathers's heart has turned to stone and he refuses her a place in the home. In sheer desperation Ruth contemplates suicide but her intentions are frustrated by the timely intervention of David. Although all his love for her is dead he is so moved by her sad plight that he gives her the shelter of his house. For four years he remains adamant against Ruth's charms, but a kindly Providence takes a hand in unravelling the tangle until the Fates, which were the object of David's bitter hostility, smile on the young couple.

In connection with the Armistice Day celebrations in Allahabad a number of events have been fixed. Poppy dance at Allahabad Club on 7th, Poppy dance at new pavilion rink opened by Mr. James Little on 9th, Grand military display under the patronage of Sir William Marris Sir Grimwood Mears and Colonel Command Stewart on 10th and Military Church Parade and special service for those who fell in the war in All Saints Cathedral on 11th November.—(A. P.).

PRIMARY TEACHERS' LOT.

MR. JAYAKAR ON REMEDY.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE PROCEEIDINGS.

At the Vanita Vishram Hall, yesterday, a special session of the Primary Teachers' Conference was held, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. There was a large number of delegates present from all parts of the Presidency, excluding Sind, numbering about 500, and included some lady teachers.

Mr. Lallubhai Pragji Desai, the chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech set forth the grievances of the primary teachers and their nonfulfilment by the Minister of Education. The Minister had repeatedly promised to look after their grievances and yet, he had as repeatedly failed them. They had expected much from him and had, therefore, welcomed his appointment to the Ministership, but Dr. Paranjpye had failed in his duty and sorely disappointed them. They must express and record their emphatic protest against such tactics on the part of the Minister. He proposed that Mr. Jayakar should take the chair.

Mr. V. R. Takle seconded, and Mr. Jayakar took the chair.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar said although he was too tired by his work during the last election campaign, realising their difficulties he had come there to preside over their session. as he had himself served as a teacher once and had full sympathies with their aspirations. When he remembered the immense sums spent by Government for the housing and comfort of the Police in all parts of the Presidency, he was surprised at the niggardly way they had treated the question of securing the well-being of those who were concerned with the education of their children. The teachers' lot was woefully neglected and they were living in hopeless poverty. The Minister of Education had told them frankly that he had no money for the purpose of giving them a better salary, but in many quarters he found that several responsible people held the view that if the Minister had been more resolute in demanding resources he could have got the money he required. Government would never give them any money willingly. It had to be extorted from them by a persistent and resolute effort. The representatives of Government hinted at such a resolute effort in many of the speeches from time to time, for instance, in the speech made by the Governor of Bombay at a meeting of the promoters for the transfer of the European General Hospital, he nearly suggester that if the Europeans repeatedly demanded from the Government the required sum of Rs. 50 lakhs, Government would see their way to give the amount. Therefore, the Governor's advice to the Europeans was that they must ask for that half-a-crore persistently and resolutely. They should not mind the cry of retrenchment, but redouble the vigour of their demand. Government had enough money. They were spending crores of rupees on the Development Department; they were also spending large sums on the decorations and preparations for the Governor's visit to open the Sukker Barrage Scheme, and yet they had no money for the primary teachers. Therefore, unless the teachers were loud in their demands and pressed them with grit, they would never get what they required. Their success would always depend on their persistence and grit, and he asked them never to give up their agitation.

CONTINUE THE AGITATION.

In every department of Government better pay was given—even to the bailiffs better pay and higher promotions were given. The teachers started on a salary of either Rs. 15 or 25 and their maximum was Rs. 30 in the course of 25 years; a first year trained teacher got Rs. 30 to start with and reached the maximum of Rs. 40 in 25 years; second year trained teachers got Rs. 35 and reached Rs. 50; and the third year trained teachers were paid Rs. 40 in the beginning and reached the maximum of Rs. 60 in 25 years. Could there be a worse paid staff of Government servants anywhere? His strong advice to the teachers was to agitate and never give up the effort until they had got what they wanted. He had studied the Education Act very minutely and spoken on it almost daily during his election campaign and he thought it necessary that there should be some sort of safeguard to protect the interests of teachers where the schools were handed over to local bodies. For, from their experience, they must have seen that local bodies were not always generous in paying the teachers. He asked them to see the Minister again in the matter, after passing the necessary resolutions, and place the whole question before him and continue their agitation until their demands were granted.

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The following were some of the more important resolutions passed:—

The first resolution reminded Government of the promises given to the primary teachers, along with the clerks in other Government Departments, and never yet kept, and stated that the teachers strongly protested against the non-fulfilment.

The second resolution said that since local bodies were taking charge of primary schools in the mofussil, and they were not likely to pay the teachers adequately it was proper that some rules should be devised to safeguard the interests of primary teachers.

The third resolution said that the teachers would never rest satisfied unless they got a salary of Rs. 30 rising to 150, as demanded by the Sholapur Conference.

The fourth said it was not proper to hold the teachers responsible for either the increase in the number of school boys, or their regular attendance, and the allowance now granted to the head masters for same should be disallowed.

The fifth asked the Government not to appoint teachers in recognised schools as supervisors, as they were not government servants, since it deprived the primary teachers of the opportunity of rising to those posts.

The sixth asked the Government to appoint primary teachers to the posts of supervisors, since they were best fitted for those posts, on a salary of Rs. 70-5-150.

The seventh resolution demanded a local allowance of 25 per cent to teachers in the Thana District where, owing to its proximity to the city of Bombay, the cost of living was high.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES.

During the period under report (July, August and September 1923), 1021 patients suffering from diseases of the eye received treatment in the Free Eye Hospital, Dadar. Out of these, 884 were Hindus, 50 were Mahomedans, 69 were Parsees and 9 were Christians. The number of operations performed was 95.

In the Free Eye Hospital, Chalisgaon, 1757 patients suffering from diseases of the eye received treatment. Out of these 1550 were Hindus and 169 were Mahomedans. The number of operations performed was 250. Blind Relief Work in Bombay was carried on through the honorary services of Dr. S. R. Machave. 630 patients received treatment during this quarter. The eyes of the inmates of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage were examined and 95 sufferers from diseases of the eyes were treated. The number of operations performed was 118.

Through the generosity of Mr. Dhanjibhai B. Patel and his brothers, a new Centre of the Blind Relief Work will soon be started at Surat.

All these activities were done under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay. Donations received during the period above mentioned amount Rs. 1,113.

CO-OPERATION IN SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 4.

A meeting of pleaders in Surat was held at the pleaders room in Surat Castle on Friday the 2nd of November 1923 at 4-30 p.m. to consider the advisability of starting a Co-operative Thrift Society. Mr. Nanalal Bar-at-law, was in the chair and Professor G. L. Kaji was invited to advise and explain the idea. After Mr. Nanalal Lalbhai had introduced him as a keen co-operator of Bombay, Professor Kaji spoke on the desirability of a Thrift Society which would make savings compulsory and which would be the means of accumulating a decent sum at the end of one's career. A regular deposit of Rs. 5 or 10 every month would be hardly even a mea bite to the pleaders and yet these 5 or 10 rupees would by interest and compound interest amount after 25 or 30 years to Rs. 4000 or 5000. Pleaders were men with a status to maintain and they were hardly able to save, unless in some way compelled to do so. A discussion ensued and it was resolved to start such a Thrift Society for the Surat Bar, and a committee with Mr Kahanji, Bar-at-Law, as Chairman and Mr. Nanalal Lalbhai as Secretary was appointed to draft out the by-laws in consultation with Professor Kaji.

On Saturday the 3rd November 1923 a meeting of the Surat Municipal Employees was held at the Arya Samaj Hall under the auspices of the Municipal Staff Union to consider the desirability of starting a Surat Municipal Employees' Co-operative Credit Society. About a hundred employees attended the meeting which was addressed by Professor H. L. Kaji of Bombay, who was followed by Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, N. D and Mr. V. C. Vadav, Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Surat.

It was unanimously resolved to start a Credit Society and a Committeet was appointed to draft out the by-laws the draft to be submitted to the General Body within a month. It was further agreed that a rule of the society should be to introduce a by-law making the deposit of a minimum sum by members every month compulsory.

GOVERNMENT TAX ON CINEMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government has made money at any rate by imposing new taxes on public amusements i. e. Theatres and Cinemas but not the least care seems to have been taken of public health. May I draw the attention of the Government towards the public health in Cinemas etc. The Government should send their Inspectors of Public Health Department to see if the ventilation in such public places is sufficient or not.

Recently I spoke to the manager of a Cinema kindly to arrange for the new and prolonged bars for the ceiling fans but he told me that they had supplied extra fans (table) to give sufficient air. I am glad that he admitted the bars were too insufficient for the purpose but care must be taken to see that the public in general, and not only those who occupy Reserved or Stall or Box classes, are served. The chief income depends on 3rd, 2nd and 1st class visitors. But these people do not get sufficient air to breath when the doors are closed and curtains are drawn down.

I hope the Government will take immediate steps in regard to the proper ventilation of Theatres and Cinemas.—Yours etc.,

Mazagaon, Nov. 5. L. T. JONES.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Indian Education Society, has at Dadar under its management four institutions, and is imparting education on sound lines to more than 1000 students (boys and girls). The Society has a well-equipped High School, called the King George English School, a Girls' high school, a night high school and an industrial school. It has become necessary to have new buildings for the location of these institutions. The Society has already acquired plots admeasuring 14,500 sq. yds., from the City Improvement Trust on the Dadar-Matunga estate. Funds are being collected for the purpose. It is estimated that nearly rupees 5 lacs will be required. The Society has collected nearly rupees 65,000 and secured promises of a lac more. The teachers and the students of the institutions have voluntarily undertaken the work of collecting funds in the Divali Holidays and they are going from houe to house from tomorrow. It is Roped that the public recognising the good work that is done by the Society will extend to it their sympathy and help.

MUSLIM ELECTIONS.

SURPRISING RESULTS.

The Elections week in the city of Bombay has proved a week of surprise to some people. Candidates who hoped to achieve a triumphant entry in the Bombay Legislative Council have been sorely disappointed. As it was in the non-Mahomedan elections last week, so it has been, in the Mahomedan elections this week. On Tuesday when a count was taken of the Mahomedan election held the previous day, under the supervision of Mr. J. P. Brander, the Returning Officer, and the provisional result announced at 3 p.m. it came like a bolt from the blue to not a few assembled there. Out of the eight candidates two had withdrawn, and the result of the six candidates was announced as under:—

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY

2 SEATS, 6 CANDIDATES.

	Votes.
1. Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji	2,071
2. Mr. Husseinbhoy M. Rahimtoolah	1,648
3. Mr. Mohmedali Allabux	1,571
4. Mr. M. H. Haveliwala	1,042
5. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan ...	943
6. Mr. I. S. Haji	748

The first two will be declared elected. Mr. Jafferbhoy is a Swaraj Party candidate, and Mr. Husseinbhoy is an independent. He is a Government nominee in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

ASSEMBLY VOTERS OF BOMBAY.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S APPEAL.

The following is an appeal to the Assembly Voters of Bombay by Mr. V.J. Patel, the only Swaraj Party candidate:—

Friends,—This is to remind you of my candidature for the Assembly as announced by me in my letter dated the 1st October, 1923. I know I have not been able to interview you personally or approach you through volunteers or in any other manner as other candidates have probably done. Believe me, this is so, not through any want of will on my part but for want of time and money. I trust therefore that you will take the will for the deed.

Rumours are afloat that my position is secure and that I propose to transfer some of my votes to some other candidate. Nothing is further from truth. These falsehoods are being deliberately circulated by interested persons to influence your voting. I would therefore request you to disbelieve these and similar other stories.

A SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

There is one very serious development which I desire to bring to your notice. It is an open secret that Mandvi and Market are my stronghold and numerous firms whose names appear in the Electoral Roll from these two localities have promised their solid support to my candidature. The Collector of Bombay has by one stroke of pen deprived me of most of these votes by the issue of a press note in which he has held out a threat of prosecution against persons voting in a certain manner on behalf of firms as in his opinion firms are not recognised at all. It is inexplicable why a similar press note was not issued in connection with the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council held last week. I have thus been deprived of the only support on which I counted most and my chances for success are materially affected. I would, under the circumstances, request you, of your own accord without waiting for a conveyance which, you know, it will not be possible for me to provide for all, to attend the polling station in time and record both your votes in my favour if it is your determination to see me through.

The election takes place on Wednesday the 14th instant and the hours for voting are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voters in A. C .D. wards and voters on the supplementary list can vote only at the Elphinstone School polling booth and voters in B, E, F, and G, wards can vote only at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute polling booth.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

For six seats allotted to the C.P. and Berar in the Legislative Assembly every seat is contested by the Swaraj Party candidate. There is no contest for the C.P. Landholders and Mohommedans seats, for which Seth Govind Das, Banker, Jubbulpore and Mr. M. Salli Mullah Khan, pleader, Nagpur respectively are standing and both are Swarajists. For Nagpur Division seat, Mr. M.V. Abhayankar, Barrister, Swaraj Party candidate is opposed by Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Ramachander Dhobale, retired additional Judicial Commissioner, on behalf of the Liberals. Dr. Gour and Mr. Kunj Biharilal Agnihotry are standing from the C. P. Hindi districts and they are opposed by Messrs. Shambhu Dayal Misra, Govind Prasad Dubs and K.P. Pande. From Berar, Mr. Madhao Shridhar Anne, pleader, Yeotmal, a Swarajist, is standing and probably will be returned unopposed. All candidates got themselves nominated.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi appeared with Mr. Maneck Mody, Solicitor and declared that he was to be the Keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the Printer and Publisher of the periodical work entitled "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall then declared in place and stead of Mr. Brelvi, the Keeper, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7 1923.
(607th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NEW IMPERIALISM.

"And so we are all Imperialists now—"

The "New Statesman."

Of recent years there has developed in England a new outlook on imperial affairs, a revolution in the political tendencies of England which is not less remarkable because it is almost wholly imperceptible. Not more than a generation ago when Kiplingism was at its height and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, imitating Disraeli, wanted an Imperial Federation bound by the ties of common defensive and commercial interests, the Radicals and the Socialists were up in arms against Jingoism. They were scoffed then as "Little Englanders" standing for every country but their own; yet they stuck to their guns. But nature takes curious revenges and it was left to these very "Little Englanders" and anti-imperialists to usher in the new phase of imperialism. With the accession of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership of England, Liberalism lost even its previous colour of a liberating gospel and it compromised and even sacrificed some of its vital principles at the altar of imperialism. Whether that was the consequence of some personal factors or of some inherent defect in the political philosophy of Liberalism need not be discussed here. It is clear from the South African War, however, how bellicose Liberal Imperialism could become and from Morley's handling of Indian problems what fatal limitations a Liberal policy could have when applied to an imperial dependency. Nevertheless, the Empire was never worshipped by the progressive forces of the time nor even recognised as a lasting entity.

The war has changed the atmosphere and with it the standards of British politics. The fact that the Empire fought as a unit, conducted the war as a unit and made peace as a unit gave a tremendous impetus to the imperial sentiment and heightened the prestige of the Empire. There were proposals of strengthening the cohesiveness of the imperial organisation and Mr. Lionel Curtis was busy preparing a paper constitution for the Empire. But the reaction of the Dominions to the new situation was exactly contrary to that which sentimental imperialists expected. At the Peace Conference and in the League of Nations, the Dominions were recognised as quasi-sovereign States and they took an increasingly independent line of action, not merely in domestic but even in foreign affairs. The incident of Chanak and the signing of the Fishery Treaty by Canada are said to prove the flexible nature of the imperial bonds. But they show also the vagueness that obtains in imperial relationship. But as the international status of the Dominions was raised, public regard for the Empire also grew in proportion. It was not seen that the non-White parts of the Empire like Egypt and India, nor even for a time, Ireland, were free and self-determining units of a Commonwealth whose ideal was said to be the achievement of a synthesis between unity and liberty. But the humanitarian impulse, partly generous and partly artificial, which swept Europe during and soon after the war, gave an admirable opportunity to those who wanted to reconcile the continued denial of freedom to some parts of the Empire with the ostensible goal of imperial policy. It was discovered that those territories were held as a trust by the imperial power and that their inhabitants were in a more or less advanced state of tutelage. The object of holding them was, no doubt, to maintain the interests of the "natives" of the area and ultimately to prepare them for taking over the effective management of their own affairs. It was a stroke of genius. The discontented intellectuals of a dependency or a mandated territory would be happy by feeling themselves in a perpetual state of transition from alien to indigenous rule; and the holders of vested interests would be satisfied since the goal was charmingly distant and its realisation depended on their own judgment of the fitness of their wards, or, strictly speaking, their own powers to resist their demands. Little Englanders and international Socialists, Empire-Day observers and members of the Primrose League—all united and all became Imperialists.

So observes the "New Statesman" and the observation is certainly true. Read any British journal to-day and it is impossible not to discover in it a certain self-complacent and subdued pride about the Empire, a certain desire to ignore its unpleasant aspects, a certain refusal to face facts as they are. As the "New Statesman" naively remarks: "It is true also that we have Crown colonies and native protectorates; but our rule there does—or need not—connote any of the evil features of imperialism. In a word, whatever faults it may have, the British Commonwealth of Nations is not militarist, nor aggressive nor a tyranny." As an example of intellectual ostrichism, this blatant statement is hard to beat. But it illustrates the danger of the new cult of imperialism. If the old imperialism was aggressive or aggrandising, it had at least the merit of frankness. But this theatrical cult of missionary imperialism is an old song set to a new tune. It begins by advancing the fairly respectable plea that imperial possessions could be made a sacred trust and ends by believing that they are managed like a sacred trust. A hypothesis about a beneficent motive becomes a sheer defence of the *status quo*. Take Kenya. Almost everyone in England blessed the recent settlement on the ground of its professed desire to preserve the interests of the "natives", yet no one enquired how far the machinery that existed was conducive to that end in the past and how far its continuance would help that object in the future. This subtle deterioration in moral standards, however, is not surprising. For, the world has still to discover a plan which could reconcile the excellent ideal of trusteeship with the ugly facts of exploitation.

AN IMPERIAL DISCREPANCY.

While in Kenya and other Crown Colonies the principle of trusteeship in respect of the Natives of the soil is trotted out whenever there is any question of conceding rights to Indians, in the self-governing Dominions quite a different principle is advanced when the Indian claims are pressed for recognition. General Smuts rarely indulges in the sanctimonious humbug which comes so easy to Lord Delamere and his fellow settlers of Kenya. It is not as trustees for the "Natives" that General Smuts and Hertzog pose in South Africa. They claim to be trustees rather for the civilisation of the Whites, which they want to protect from the inroads, present and future, of non-White, i.e., "black" as well as "coloured" civilisation of Africa and Asia. They frankly tell the world that it does not matter to them that in some respects their own civilisation is inferior to that of the Asiatics, particularly the Indians. They will have none of it but will preserve uncontaminated, and develop, their own civilisation. Yet, General Smuts, at least, is ranked by his admirers as not only one of the world's greatest "statesmen" but as a great Christian and "humanitarian." But the words "Christian" and "humanitarian" we forget, have received new meanings since the War.

The cult of White Race Supremacy, of which General Smuts has constituted himself the high-priest, is well expounded by the "Cape Times" in its comments on the Imperial Conference. The journal is prepared to admit that from the standpoints of "abstract justice" and "broadest humanitarian principles," India's claims "must perhaps be regarded as reasonable." But these claims, however "just" and "reasonable," will not be conceded by the South African White, because from the same standpoints the claims of the "Natives" of Africa would be found to be equally just and reasonable. The Whites will never concede these "Natives" their rights, for fear of their civilisation being swamped by the latter. Hence to maintain one injustice they are obliged to perpetrate another! The Indian delegates can hardly have realised the fact, the journal says, that "to do full justice to the Indians from their point of view, would involve serious injustice to the coloured people of South Africa." But how long can the South African Whites refuse all rights to the "Natives?" Can they deny them education for eternity? One day, be it ten years hence or a century hence, the "Natives" will awake in spite of all that the Whites may do to prevent such a "calamity" and how long after that will the latter be able to deny the former their birthrights? It would a wiser to look ahead and devise means for the gradual but steady enfranchisement of the "Natives," in proportion as they become fit to discharge the responsibilities of civic and political life. Let at least the educated among them, who are able to pass the common test, be admitted to the franchise. To deny the franchise to all "Natives," whether they are educated or not, whether they satisfy the test or not, is rank injustice and a crime against humanity. The policy for which General Smuts and the "Cape Times" stand can only have one meaning, namely, that the Whites of South Africa are deliberately bent upon preventing the rise of the South African races in the scale of civilisation and denying them the common ground of humanity. It envisages a state of things which neither Providence nor the conscience of mankind can be expected to tolerate.

Notes of the Day.

"No Representation, No Taxation."

The Town Council of Nairobi, which at present does not include in it a single Indian though the majority of the rate-payers are Indians, considered last month a special reference made to it by the Government of Kenya regarding the future constitution of the Council and the proportion of Indians on it. It would appear that the Indians, following the principle of "no representation, no taxation", have withheld for some time past the payment of rates due to the Council. Now that the local Whites believe that the White Paper has finally disposed of the claims of Indians to franchise, they have been considering the minimum number of seats in the Council they would offer to Indians. At a private interview between the members of the Council and local Indian leaders, the question was discussed threadbare, but the Whites having shown themselves too obdurate in meeting the Indian demand for a common roll, the discussion ended in smoke. The Council took up the question in the second week of last month and the debate showed that nearly half the members realised the unreasonableness of the attitude of the "die-hards" among the Whites. The Indian leaders were willing to concede a nominal majority to the Whites, though the latter formed a minority of the taxpayers, and asked for five Indians, one Goanese and one African representatives in a Council of 15. But even such a modest demand was resisted by the Whites in the Council. After prolonged discussion, they adopted the proposal for a Council consisting of 10 Europeans, four Indians, one Goan and one member to represent "Native" interests. The last-mentioned will be a Government nominee and most likely a European missionary. The proposal is certain to be rejected by Indians, as it clearly does them an injustice. The proposal has gone to the Government with whom the final decision rests. There are many educated and enlightened Indians in Nairobi and it is preposterous to suggest that they will not be as mindful of the interests of the town as the representatives of the White rate-payers. Some of the White Councillors themselves scouted such an idea. Since the Indians are far from wishing to dominate the Council, the Whites would do well to concede their moderate and just demand.

Pearson Memorial Hospital.

The appeal issued by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore for funds to raise a permanent memorial to the late Mr. W. W. Pearson must evoke a warm response in the hearts of all who remember with gratitude the selfless services the deceased rendered to the people of this country. Mr. Pearson's was truly a dedicated life. He served the poor and the lowly wherever he found them. Since for the last few years he had made his home at Shantiniketan and identified himself with the great University which Dr. Tagore is raising there, it is but fitting that the memorial to him should be located there. Dr. Tagore has suggested the establishment of a hospital, as embodying the spirit of service to suffering humanity, which was the outstanding characteristic of Mr. Pearson's life. The sum needed is only Rs. 20,000 and it should not at all be difficult to raise it. We heartily endorse the appeal of Dr. Tagore and hope that the sum would be subscribed in a very short time by the admirers of the deceased's life and work.

Diwali and Khadi Propaganda.

There are welcome signs not only in this city but everywhere in the country that the interest of the nation in the Khaddar movement is steadily reviving. Even those who were at one time sceptical as to its benefits are gradually coming round to recognise its immediate potentialities for good. The rank and file of the Swaraj Party, barring a few here and there, were not favourably inclined towards the movement in the beginning, but a revulsion of feeling has been setting in since Council-entry ceased to be their one and only object. The enthusiasm of the veteran scientist, Dr. P. C. Ray, has shamed not a few scoffers among his countrymen and changed them to whole-hearted workers. In this city, the public enthusiasm for Khaddar has been kept alive by the ceaseless efforts of Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha and his Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the members of the Rastriya Stree Sabha and the Congress volunteers of the Girgaum, Dadar and Parel-Matunga wards. Particular mention deserves to be made of the services rendered by the volunteers of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti, who, for nearly two years past, have been hawking Khaddar from door to door, every Sunday morning and on every Gandhi Day. It is pleasing to note that Khadi-hawking is being undertaken during the Diwali holidays by local Congress leaders, including prominent members of the Swaraj Party like Messrs. V. J. Patel and M. R. Jayakar. It is during Diwali that Hindus usually spend a lot of money on the purchase of new cloth. If the Khadi-hawkers are able to persuade a quarter of the Hindu families in Bombay to cease from purchases of foreign cloth and to take to Khaddar or even Swadeshi cloth, they will have done good service to the country. More and more volunteers should come forward to hawk Khaddar and people in every ward of the city should be familiarised with it. There is no propaganda so effective as hawking of the cloth from door to door, of the rich as well as of the poor. The tide has begun to run once again against the imports of foreign cloth. Indians must take advantage of it if they wish to reach the goal of their endeavours speedily.

The Lawrence [illegible]

The Lahore Mun[illegible]ity has addressed one more request to the local Government to remove the Lawrence Statue, with its highly objectionable pose and inscription, from its present site and to put an end to the prevailing bitterness in the public mind. The solution arrived at by the Municipality at the last meeting of the Board, is a very reasonable one and should readily commend itself to the Government, if they are genuinely anxious that what the public regard as an eye-sore should be removed from its present location. The Municipality, which received the statue as a gift, is now willing to make a present of it to Government on condition that the latter remove it from its present prominent place. It is open to Government to remove it and, if they so desire, to let it decorate the Government House gardens or any other purely official premises. Let us hope that they will do so, in the interests of law and order, or of public peace, which ought to be the same thing.

Bhagur.

Though every one is aware that the wheels of the Governmental machinery run slowly, the report which comes from Bhagur that the relief promised to its people so far back as July last has still failed to come must have surprised many. One wonders what fresh hitch has arisen in the way of the notification of the exclusion of the village from the operation of the Cantonment Act. Have the Government of Bombay no responsibility in the matter that they should leave the people of the village at the complete mercy of the Military authorities? Will the Director of Information throw some light on the subject?

Lawyers and Their Fees.

The subject of Mr. V. F. Vicaji's fees for attending a criminal case in the Mazagaon Police Court, which was recently discussed in the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, and Mr. Vicaji's letter, which we published the other day, stating that some pleaders charge Rs. 150 for attendance at the Dadar Police Court and certain counsel in the Bombay High Court charge Rs. 1,500 per day for even a short notice matter, give the Indian public food for serious thought. India, which is considered the poorest country in the world, can ill-afford to pay fees on such a lavish scale to get justice in a court of law. We doubt if even in England, which is one of the richest countries in the world, justice is so dear as in this country. It is time consideration was given to the economic and moral dangers involved in such costly litigation and that some patriotic-minded men, both lay and professional, came forward to devise means to render justice cheaper, speedier and more effective than it is to-day in this country. The punchayet system which worked successfully for centuries in India, has been well nigh killed through neglect. But it is capable of resuscitation and it would be a thousand pities if it were not revived. If Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of arbitration courts had been taken up by the leaders enthusiastically in course of time it would have materially contributed to the revival of the punchayets and the cheapening of justice.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY.

(BY DR. SYUD MAHMUD.)

III*

The power of the Mahomedan sovereigns was absolute and they had unlimited authority, but public opinion could be expressed through the grandees and the doctors of law, the Ulema, who could check the otherwise unbounded authority of the kings, who had the prospect of rebellion ever before them. The legal right of the Mahomedan kings to the throne was not complete until formally confirmed by the Chief Kazi, as is still the case in Turkey, where without the formal *fetwa* of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, no Sultan can be deemed the lawful sovereign and Khalifa. This was, indeed, a mere matter of form at Delhi, yet in some cases it afforded a powerful hindrance to designs on the throne. Aurangzeb experienced the power of the Ulema when he wished to be recognised as Emperor, and it was only by deposing the Grand Kazi, who accused him of many crimes, and appointing a more pliant tool that he could "comply" with the law.

A Great Idea.

In furtherance of his great idea of welding the different races and peoples of India into a united whole, Akbar tried to establish a new system (we cannot call it a creed) acceptable to both Hindus and Mahomedans. It was a search after a national system of religion; though it was not necessarily a truer conception of God that was sought, yet it was one that could be accepted by the followers of both the great religions and thereby create a lasting national unity. The idea of a common nationality and the notion of patriotism in its broader sense were unknown to India before the advent of the Mussalmans. It is a purely Mahomedan idea and "a Hindu historian" says Sister Navedita, "will have the first right to chant the paean of the Muslim faith, for it was upon Akbar, a sovereign of that creed, that the inspiration dawned to make a nation and nationality out of the peoples of modern India." The inspiration indeed was Akbar's, but the notion of the welding of the inhabitants of the vast territory into one community had first occurred to previous Muslim sovereigns. Sher Shah put it into practice and it was a sort of legacy left by him to Akbar. That great and good ruler had considerably anticipated the 'Ideal' of Akbar and had worked for it with equal, if not, greater courage, sincerity and devotion, if with less success.

Sher Shah's Policy.

The policy of Sher Shah, it will be remembered, was to fuse his subjects into one nation, and to establish a fiscal system which should relieve the taxpayer, without proving injurious to the agriculturist by whom the revenue was to be paid. "These rulers", says a contemporary historian, "were bent on making India, into a united nation." In the process, which is destined to consolidate the various tribes and peoples of India into a single nation, the Muslim Empire has indeed played a great part. Imperfectly as this was accomplished we must remember that by recognising a single Emperor at Delhi, by professing throughout India a religion (Islam) which, at any rate, bore a single name and enunciated a single system of law and morality, by breaking down divisions between tribes, races and territories, by guaranteeing equal and evenhanded justice, by securing life and property and by practising a unique kind of religious toleration far in advance of its time, the Muslim Empire has prepared the way for the unification which its wide rule foreshadowed. And it is in the light of this development that the Mussalman rule becomes more intelligible and worthy of our praise. Let this be an answer to those who claim to have originated the idea of a common nationality in India, and to those who, to-day, accuse the Mussalmans of unpatriotism and bad faith.

The Muslim rulers, be it remembered, were the first to recognize that kingship had its responsibilities to the people. This fact is, perhaps, the crowning glory of their rule. They realized that their responsibility was great and they knew that their first duty was towards their people whom they should govern in their own (people's) interest. It is to illustrate this point that we here quote two remarkable passages from the writings of two of these rulers. "God Almighty bestows his trust upon one who discharges the duty of cherishing his subjects and protecting the people. It is manifest and clear to wise men that a wolf is not fit for a shepherd, and that no poor-spirited man can perform the great duty of government. Sovereignty signifies protection of the people, not self-indulgence and libertinism." It is no mean realization of one's duty towards God and man. Another of these monarchs is reported to have said on one occasion that mastery and lordship belonged to God alone, and that service was the portion of man. "What claim," he said, "had a handful of people to the title of master, and to regard the rest of mankind as slaves." Comments are futile.

Policy of Muslim Rulers.

In almost all departments of human thought and activity great improvements were effected. New political ideals were introduced, new conceptions of morality and religion here engrafted on the minds and imagination of the people. And the working system of the State under the Islamic rule shows the nigh standard of polity and civilization which it had attained. The Government of the country was vested in the monarch who employed ministers to carry on the business of the State. There always appeared to have been a prime minister helped and assisted by several other Vazirs to discharge their respective duties. The king would very often hold a general

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues 2nd and 6th instant.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

EBERT'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

TO SUPPORT LAW AND ORDER

LONDON, Nov. 6....

Berlin.—"This is a very serious time and Germany is threatened with 'internal convulsion" says an appeal to the nation, signed by President Ebert, declaring that sections of the community are profiting by people's distress and threaten to throw a torch of internecine warfare among people. The proclamation urges the maintenance of unity of the Reich and the support of law and order, and concludes by saying the Reichswehr and police will do their duty.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS MAKE HEADWAY.

SEVERAL TOWNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Separatist movement is apparently still making headway in some quarters. Reuter's Paris Correspondent reports a message from Dusseldorf saying the Separatists from Coblenz have occupied public buildings of Kaiserlautern in the Rhineland, where a Republic was proclaimed and several towns near Frankfurt and on the Sarre border.—Reuter.

BAVARIAN ADVANCE.

ORDER FROM BERLIN TO RESIST.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin.—Consequent on the dangerous possibilities of the Bavarian National preparations on the Bavarian-Thuringian frontier, Government are despatching three regiments of the Baden Reichswehr. These regiments have orders to resist to the utmost any attempted Bavarian advance. It is reported Dr. Stresemann has been definitely informed the putsch has been timed to begin on Thursday which is the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. The strength of Bavarian bands is estimated at between five and ten thousand, commanded by the notorious ex-Captain, Ehrhardt.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS COMMITTEE.

FRENCH REPLY TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter learns, the official text of the French reply to Britain in regard to the proposed Reparations Committee, when received in London, may be submitted to the Imperial Conference with a view to deciding whether to invite the United States to participate in the restricted discussion wherever M. Poincare insists. It is understood Belgium is fully supporting the British standpoint.—Reuter.

FRENCH ATTITUDE RE. INVITATION TO U S.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 5.

A note has been received in London from M. Poincare containing the terms on which he will join in the invitation to America to participate in the reparation inquiry. The Note which will be forthwith considered by the Cabinet, is understood to be drafted on the lines already forecasted. There is every reason for stating that the United States Government would gladly assist in the reparation inquiry if an invitation is extended to it by all European Allies on the lines of the proposals already approved by Britain, Belgium and [illegible] the moment, appears to [illegible] care will consent to [illegible] ing in an inquiry, [illegible] considered by the [illegible] Allies sufficient to [illegible] value. Failing [illegible] tives are the abandonment of the inquiry proposal together with the hopes of progress along these lines, or the establishment of enquiry with wider terms of reference and without French participation. For the present, however, strenuous efforts are still being made to achieve agreements which will enable France to join with other Allies in the invitation to America, and will at the same time permit inquiry to work with some prospect of utility.—B. O. W.

ALLIED DEMARCHE.

POINCARE'S AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated M. Poincare agrees with the British proposal for an Allied *demarche* with a view to preventing the projected departure of the German Crown Prince from Holland to Germany.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

EMPIRE FEDERATION CONDEMNED.

SAPRU'S EULOGY OF THE SERVICES.

NO EQUALITY FOR SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Presiding at a dinner of the Institute of Administration in honour of the Dominion Delegates to the Imperial Conference, Lord Haldane envisaged an Empire of independent nations sending diplomatic representatives to London and *vice versa*, and pointed out the Crown was an admirable symbol. The King was just as much the King of Dominions and India as of Britain.

Mr. Bruce strongly condemned the idea of an Empire Federation and Empire Parliament which would be a ghastly mistake if it was attempted.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sir T B. Sapru eulogised the Indian Public Service, and appealed to permanent officials to make a sympathetic effort to understand India's problems and to extend their practical sympathy. They would then find India would stand shoulder to shoulder in the Empire.

Genl. Smuts described India as one of the greatest monuments to the Public Service in the world. A similar monument was to be found throughout the dependent Empire. The Public Service had laid down the principles of courtesy, helpfulness, commonsense and fair-play.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CONCLUSION OF WORK BY THURSDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is hoped the Imperial Conference work will be concluded by Thursday and results published immediately.—Reuter.

The Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference will conclude their sittings this week. To-morrow, Mr. Baldwin will address the Imperial Conference reviewing the work done and the decisions reached, and on Wednesday and Thursday both the Conferences are expected to complete their reports. These important documents will it is understood, be published with as little delay as possible.

General Smuts who had an audience of the King, to-day, will sail on Friday for South Africa, and some of the Canadian Delegates will also leave for Home this week.

SAPRU COMMITTEE NO CAMOUFLAGE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Some surprise is expressed in England at the comment from India with reference to the result of the Indian debates at the Conference. It is believed the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Peel are determined to give the Indian Committee a fair hearing regarding Kenya. There is no question of the Committee scheme being a camouflage. It is significant Mr. Jeevanjee, leader of Kenya Indians, has cabled to Nairobi advising the acceptance of the Committee method of solution. Stress is also laid in the fact that Mr. Sastri who understands the atmosphere of Conference forces operating against India, has cabled congratulations on the result.

The British India Union entertains the Indian representatives to a luncheon, on November 8th, while Indian students, who hitherto have been aloof, are entertaining Sir T. B. Sapru prior to his departure.—Reuter.

"A HOLLOW SHAM."

MR. ASQUITH ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Deusbury condemning Protection, said Imperial Preference which did not extend to food and raw materials was a hollow sham. He declared the unemployed in industries which could [illegible] by the new tariff were only ten [illegible]ble, while no tariff [illegible]aged in trades and [illegible]

"SURVEY OF INDIA, 1922-23."

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams' "Survey of India, 1922/3" is prominently summarised in the Press, and the candour of statement is commented upon. In this connection the India Office has intimated that while the volume is presented with the general approval of the Secretary of State, it must not be understood that the approval of the Secretary of State or the Government of India extends to every particular expression of opinion.—Reuter.

PAPYRUS CHANGES HANDS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Papyrus has been purchased by Mr. J. P. Hornung, the well-known patron of Basil Jarvis. The stable price is not disclosed.—Reuter.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS' HUNGERSTRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 6

Dublin.—The hungerstrike amongst political prisoners in various jails is collapsing now. Only seven hundred prisoners are fasting.—Reuter.

SERBIA AND BULGARIA.

FORMER'S ULTIMATUM TO LATTER.

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON MILITARY ATTACHI.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Belgrade.—In consequence of an attack on Colonel Krastitch, the Serbian Military Attachi at Sofia, who was fired on by a pistol, but with no injury, Serbia has sent to Bulgaria a 48-hour ultimatum, demanding official apologies, honouring of the Serbian flag in Sofia by a detachment of Bulgarian soldiers, Bulgarian official enquiry and an exemplary punishment of the guilty and submission of the question of indemnity to the Court of International Justice.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Belgrade.—Colonel Krastitch was not wounded by the shots, but struck on the head with a pistol and seriously injured.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS RE. MOSUL.

THE QUESTION OF VENUE,

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Constantinople.—Replying to a recent communication of Henderson, the British Charge-de-Affaires, suggesting early negotiations in London with regard to Mosul, Adnan Bey has proposed Constantinople as the venue, but suggests ratification of the Treaty must precede negotiations.—Reuter.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Joint Committee, representing the principal employers' and employees' organisations, and appointed as the result of a conference of the cotton industry, convened by Lord Mayor of Manchester on October 5th, was to-day received by the President of the Board of Trade. Proceedings lasted two hours and were private. Various measures were discussed with a view to mitigating grave difficulties which are being experienced. It was agreed that Lord Mayor's Committee should examine in detail the suggestions submitted.—Reuter.

GLASGOW LIBERALS AND MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A section of Glasgow Liberals have telegraphed inviting Mr. Churchill to contest the seat.—Reuter.

Mr. Winston Churchill who was defeated in Dundee at the last general election has been invited to stand as a candidate for a seat at the Central Glasgow, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bonar Law.

If he accepts, it is expected, says the "Evening Standard" that Mr. Asquith will also nominate a candidate.—Reuter.

"TEJ" EDITOR'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

Mr. D. Johnston, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta Editor, and printer and publisher of the daily "Tej" against the orders of the District Magistrate sentencing him to one year's simple imprisonment on a charge under section 505 (c) and 153 A, The Sessions Judge confirmed the lower court's judgment and rejected the appeal. It is understood that Mr. Gupta will file a revision petition in the Lahore High Court.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON.

SPEECHES IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.

The great American prohibitionist, Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson is in Zanzibar from South Africa *en route* for Egypt awaiting transhipment next week. Interviewed by Mr. Anantani, he recalled with great interest his recent visit to India and the assistance he received from many leaders, especially from Pandit Malaviya. He trusted India would soon accept prohibition as taught by her great prophets. He delivered two speeches here in which he showed how prohibition was brought about and how it was working in America. He said America had adopted what India had taught the world when his ancestors were staying in caves and were wearing skins of wild animals.

In reviewing the Administration report of the Labour Department Madras, Government observe that the report shows satisfactory work. For the depressed classes a separate district labour officer has been appointed for South Arcot. There is much room for improvement in the condition of "cheris" in Madras City and Government note that the Commissioner has succeeded in securing the help and cooperation of several non-official social workers who are interested in the problem. The working of settlements for criminal tribes was satisfactory and real reformation appears to be taking place among Kallars.—(A. P.)

"PASSING PHASE OF REACTION."

MAULANA SHAUKAT 'ALI'S OPTIMISM.

HIS APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

A stirring appeal to Moslems to work unitedly with Hindus was made by Maulana Shaukat Ali here to-day at a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Mr. Asaf Ali presiding. Mr. Asaf Ali said that the release of the Ali Brothers would go down to history like that of Peter the Hermit who had aroused Christian Europe to launch the crusade. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali had awakened a new sense of responsibility in the Indian Muslims and in fact in the Islamic world. Their invaluable services in the cause of the Khilafat had received recognition from the Turks themselves. Their incarceration had deprived the barque of National and Khilafat movements of captains who alone were capable of piloting it though the stormy seas. It was a matter for profound gratification that the Brothers had been restored to liberty and were again at the helm.

Maulana Shaukat Ali received a tremendous ovation on rising and struck a note of optimism and regarded what people called depression as a passing phase of reaction. He laid special stress on the necessity of the reorganisation of the Khilafat Committee and said he would devote all his energies to that work. He profoundly deplored the outburst of communal bitterness and felt wiser counsels would soon prevail and make people realise that Indians' salvation did not lie in that direction. He would leave it to his chief Mahatma Gandhi to guide and advise the Hindus, but he felt he could address and advise his Muslim brethren. He wanted them to remember that they were under a heavy debt of gratitude to Mahatmaji especially and to Hindus generally. Mahatmaji's loyalty to the cause of the Khilafat could not be exaggerated and if for no other reason very Hindu had a claim upon his gratitude. He wanted them to remember that the first martyr in the cause of the Khilafat was a Hindu and their subsequent contributions in men and money were by no means inconsiderable. He was determined to seek no revenge nor any legal redress against a Hindu even if one went so far as to insult his women folk and would urge tolerance, good-will and respect in matters of religion and would enjoin upon his co-religionists the duty of behaving like gallant men and not to descend to the level of narrow-minded cowards. As gallant men they should protect the weak, respect women and children, succour the distressed and show gratitude. He would tell the Indian Muslims to rise to the dignity of brave men which they were and show large heartedness towards Hindus even if the latter gave them cause for offence. He spoke at length about the struggle for the cause of the Khilafat and said so long as the Jazirat-ul-Arab was not free from non-Muslim control they would not rest.

Regarding funds he declared these were badly needed to continue the struggle and although detractors and enemies of Islam were determined to malign them they knew their conscience and would not slacken their efforts for fear of false accusations which were forthcoming from Anglo-Indian and interested quarters. The time demanded action which primarily meant contribution towards the Khilafat funds. He paid a very high tribute to the loyalty of Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of unity and, therefore, to the cause of Indian Musalmans and assured the Hindus that he would continue his efforts in that direction even at the cost of his life.

Concluding the Maulana exhorted the Mussalmans to determine to act unitedly so that India might once again achieve the great results which she had shown two years ago and which was without a parallel in the history of India.

Soon after the Maulana had concluded his speech a Hindu questioned him regarding playing of music near a mosque and wanted to know why it was considered objectionable. The Maulana answered that if the matter was one which he was to decide his opinion would not be delayed, but he said so long as an interested third party was there no satisfactory solution could be expected. This question could be tackled only by Swaraj Government. He would, however, say that they should mutually respect and show regard for the religious susceptibilities and feelings of the followers of other religions. As a result of the Maulana's appeal some financial assistance was promised at the meeting. The Maulana conferred to-day with the Khilafat and Congress Committees.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is understood that Air Vice Marshal Game's new appointment is to the Home Defence Command.—Reuter.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company has placed an order for a large passenger liner propelled by reciprocating steam engines.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Lala Lajpatrai has left for Lahore.

The Hon. Raja of Panagal has been re-elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Landholders of the North Central group for Chingleput cum South Arcot group. For Legislative Assembly Mr. M. K. Acharya (Swarajist) has been declared duly elected to-day. (A. P.)

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

ECHO FROM MANCHESTER.

A MERCHANT GOES BANKRUPT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Manchester County Court has granted an immediate discharge in bankruptcy of Mieran Mouradian a Manchester Indian shipper of liabilities of £35,615 and assets of £3,006. The debtor lost £57,165 in depreciation of value of stock of which £31,865 was lost on goods invoiced to India and £ 13,375 in differences on cotton goods on contracts entered by the debtor which he was unable to place except at a serious loss owing to the state of trade in India. The debtor's counsel said his client had the misfortune to meet the conditions in India which no merchant could have foreseen. Just after he shipped out a large quantity of goods Mr. Gandhi started the boycott of British goods, as a result of which Mouradian lost nearly £32,000. The judge concurred with the official receiver's opinion that Mouradian "was perfectly honourable and seemed to have been caught in the web of circumstances which were too strong for him and which carried down so many Manchester firms during the last three or four years."—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

were not in a position to watch the proceedings as they should. The Magistrate said the present Court room had the advantage of light and ventilation, but he was prepared to shift if another hall was available.

QUESTION OF BAIL.

The question of bail before the Court rose. Mr. Raghunath Sahai, Vakil for several accused, put in an application on their behalf asking for bail. He said at the previous hearing he had made an application, pointing out that the prosecution had not produced any evidence in support of their case, before taking an adjournment. The court was then pleased to grant the adjournment asked for, and a similar adjournment had now been granted. His clients were arrested on the 13th of last month, and now it was the 5th of the current month. He asked if there were any reasons for remanding the accused to custody. He quoted section 497, para 2, C.P.C., and contended that unless the Court had reasons for raising a suspicion that the accused had committed the offence [illegible]uld release the accused on bail, and those r[illegible] must be apparent on the Magistrate's record which in this case contained only the sanction of Government and the prosecution complaint. Even the statement of the complainant recorded in the absence of the accused was no evidence. That statement was not, said the counsel, a personal one but one merely putting in the complaint under orders of higher authority.

Mr. Bevan Petman for the Crown opposed the application saying that the complaint related to an offence of conspiracy sent under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It was a continuing offence and Government had felt compelled to declare the associations unlawful. His learned friend the counsel for defence had not rightly interpreted the law. There were cases in which the Magistrate, on the perusal of the police report, had some doubt as to whether the offence committed was non-bailable. The present case was not such a one here, the evidence was coming before the Court in due course. It was not an ordinary complaint by a private individual where some one might be suspected. This was a considered complaint made by Government. The complaint set out writings line by line and word for word from the "Akali," "Pardeshi" and "Nation" newspapers, and the complaint contended that every one of the accused was liable for those writings. How could it be said, concluded Mr. Petman, that there were no reasonable grounds for raising a suspicion against the accused.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, at this stage cut short the proceedings by withdrawing the application.

Sardar Mahabatsingh added that even if the bail were granted they were not prepared to leave the jail until they were cleared of the charges against them.

Several accused put in applications that the police had, in their respective searches, taken possession of cash which might be returned to them to enable them to provide for their family expenses and their defence. The Magistrate promised to make enquiries into the matter.

PROMINENT LAWYERS TO DEFEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

It is understood that some prominent lawyers have promised to come to Amritsar and conduct the Akali Leaders Trial. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandits Motilal and Jawaharilal Nehru and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General of Madras are expected on the 13th instant while Mr C. R. Das will be able to come over here by about 27th after he has finished his election business.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

BRANCH OPENED AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

A branch of the Central Bank of India was opened here this morning by Hon. Sir Lalloobhai Shah, the acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

AKALI TRIAL.

ALLEGED INDUCEMENT TO TURN APPROVER

THE QUESTION OF BAIL.

CASE ADJOURNED TO 13TH.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

The historic Akali trial in which Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, President and 37 other office-bearers and members of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandak Committee, have been prosecuted, under section 124-A and 120B Indian Penal Code, again came up for hearing before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate invested with section 30 powers. The trial was held in a long barrack,, 48 feet long with high-barred windows situated inside the local jail. Admission was allowed by permits, and was limited according to the small accommodation available and the counsel and visitors had to undergo the usual irksome formalities of doors being unlocked and bolts being drawn before they could get in or out. Some of the visitors had permits only for the court compound and had the consolation of watching the proceedings at some distance through the barred windows of the Court barrack. Inside the barrack itself, after the accused Akali leaders had been brought in, the proceedings commenced. Mr. Bevan Petman, Advocate, with Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawala Prashad Vakil appeared for the Crown, while the bulk of the accused who are defending the case were represented by Raizada Bhagat Ram, Advocate, Mr. Raghunath Sahai and Sardar Sant Singh, Vakils, and a number of other lawyers. Among distinguished visitors, were Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Santanam and Principal Gidwani and Dr. Kitchlew, who held a watching brief for one of the accused leaders.

ALLEGED INDUCEMENT TO TURN APPROVERS.

At the outset, Mr. Raghunath Sahai Vakil, who held a brief for the seven accused, members of the office staff of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee, put in an application complaining that for reasons unknown to themselves they had been separated from the rest of the accused and taken to Lahore where temptations and inducements had been held out to them to make them turn approvers against the rest of the accused. They prayed that as they were under-trial they be not sent again to Lahore or elsewhere.

The Court passed orders that they should be kept along with the other accused.

At this stage Mr. Bevan Petman, counsel for the Crown, withdrew the case against Sardar Amarsingh Thapal, who, he said, had been 18 months in jail in another case and was still in jail. Raizada Bhagat Ram pointed out that this could be done with the permission of the Court. The necessary permission was accorded.

QUESTION RE CAPACITY OF COURT.

Raizada Bhagat Ram, the defence counsel, then wanted to know in what capacity the Court was to deal with the case whether as a trying Magistrate or a Committing Magistrate. It was necessary, said the counsel to make this inquiry as one of the offences for which the accused were to be tried was triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions. It would make a great deal of differences whether he was sitting in one capacity or the other.

Mr. Bevan Petman said the Magistrate was not sitting as a Committee Magistrate, as although the particular offence was triable by the Court of Sessions the Magistrate could, pass any sentence short of death, and it was not the Government's intention to ask for the committal of the accused to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Raizada Bhagat Ram said he understood that the Magistrate would try the case to the end.

Mr. Revan Petman next asked the name of Bhai Hardit Singh, the accused, to be struck off the complaint, as he was already before the Court under another name. This was done.

Then another accused person Master Harnam Singh of Sargadha, who had been arrested as Bhai Harnam Singh was set free as not being the person intended. Next Sardar Mangal Singh ex-editor, "Akali" got up in the dock, and addressing the Court said that he went to jail in November 1920 before the Shromani Gurdwara Committee had been formed. On his release from jail, he had heard that he had been elected a member of it. He had, however, received no official intimation of it. He inquired what was there in the complaint against him.

The Court inquired from him if he had not got a copy of the complaint. Accused answered in the negative, and the Court said that accused would be supplied with a copy.

CASE ADJOURNED TO 13TH.

Mr. Bevan Petman next said the question was whether he should produce evidence that the remaining accused were absconding, to reserve it till the next day. If he produced the witnesses who were cognizant of the facts of the case also, the defence would insist on cross-examining them on the facts of the case as well. He, therefore, asked for an adjournment.

The case was then fixed for the 13th November.

Mr. Bevan Petman expressed his willingness to see the Chief Secretary to Government to secure the presence of the remaining accused.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CRAMPED CHARACTER OF COURT ROOM.

Mr. Bhagat Ram next complained of the cramped character of the room, and the formalities regarding ingress and egress. They had, he said, to pass through bolted and barred doors. He added, "we ourselves feel like prisoners." Counsel said the accused also

(Continued in column 5.)

THE TARIFF BOARD.

MR. TARLTON'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

At the meeting of the Tariff Board to-day Mr. E. S. Tarlton, Partner, Messrs. Bird and Company gave evidence on behalf of the United Steel Corporation of Asia Limited which Messrs. Bird and Co. and Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co. of Sheffield and London have organised. They have submitted a lengthy written statement in course of which they said, "We believe the permanent success of an Iron and Steel Industry in India demands three essentials (a) practicaly unlimited high grade raw materials in the vicinity of works (b) an alliance between the controllers of these raw materials and eminent Steel interests, (c) cooperation of a powerful Indian Financial and distributing ground. With these principles in view we (Bird and Co.) and Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co. of Sheffield and London have organised the United Steel Corporation of Asia Limited. The United States of America is now the leading Steel country of the world and before the war both U. S. A. and Germany had passed United Kingdom in the race for supremacy. The Directors of our Corporation consider that factors which made it possible for these changes of position to take place are present in India to-day. The raw materials of the Industry are found grouped conveniently near eminently suitable sites for works. Iron ore is present in practically unlimited quantities of the highest class. The Corporation will possess the pick of the fluxing limestones available which owing to deposits lying about the ground, can be quarried with extreme cheapness. Coal, which the Corporation have an option on, is almost unique in as much as half the principal seams of first class coal can be quarried for years. The Corporation is therefore assured of a sufficient supply of easily won coal. Fullest advantage has been taken of all existing and proposed railway facilities in fixing the works site, and freights will be reduced to a minimum. Thereby the Indian labour, owing to the climate, enjoys permanent economic advantages over labour under more rigorous conditions. Even when living at a relatively higher standard it readily responds to good management and comfortable housing conditions. It is estimated that over 75 per cent. of the cost of a ton of steel is represented by wages in one form or other. The advantages to the Industry in India are obvious. Difficulties of technical control and the supply of technical staff of the highest class which have hitherto been a serious handicap to the Industry in India will be overcome by the Association of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Company Limited as technical advisers responsible for the staffing of works will have an output of 456,000 tons of rolled steel per annum. Besides coke and bye-products. In the beginning it is proposed to proceed with one quarter undertaking. It is desired that Indian capital should take full advantage of the opening afforded by the Corporation and Indian interests will be adequately represented on the Board of Directors. The Corporation will also give every assistance to Indians in its works to gain knowledge and experience of steel making which it is considered must become one of the greatest of Indian industries.

INDIA'S POSSIBILITIES.

It may now be taken as fully established that India is destined to become a factor of the greatest importance in the world manufacture of steel. Abundance of iron ore of highest quality, cheap fuel, labour and railway freights, geographical convenience, from the point of view of markets and comparative freedom from after-effects of the war all serve to confirm this view. Our plant is designed in the most economical units, for each operation, and it will be thoroughly modern type embodying labour saving appliances wherever possible, not only European and American but Indian also. All designs will allow for any expansion desirable. In the future undertaking when running full it will produce approximately 670,000 to 720,000 tons of pig iron per annum from which will be produced 600,000 tons of steel ingots from which will be produced 450,000 tons of rolled steel. And also inferior scrap foundry pig iron ferromanganese and bye products plant will include four tons per diem, blast furnaces sixteen 80 tons open hearth steel furnaces four 500 tons mixers and cogging section plate and other mills to correspond. It is estimated that the capital eventually required for the whole undertaking including the purchase of sources of raw material supplies, development of mines and collieries, construction of coke ovens, erection of town, and provision of housing accommodation, cost of plant and its erection, electrical and water undertaking, offices and stores railways, roads and bridges, working capitals etc. and promotion of associated undertakings will be approximately Rupees twenty crores. The first issue will be of 8 crores. The pre-war capacity of India for absorption of iron and steel materials is indicated, by a careful analysis of the position up to the break of the war, to have been about 2½ million tons a year. Apart from the special classes of goods which could not be made in the country for a considerable period to come, the quantities absorbed were rapidly and regularly growing. But even on this pre-war basis there remains a consumption in India, after allowing for all indigenous production existing and hitherto proposed of considerably more than the proposed full output of the Steel Corporation. We are of opinion India is bound to realise that she is going to be a large steel producing country in the near future and it is confidently expected that the Indian Government will foster the industry. We have based our calculation on a selling price of Rs. 150 per ton for rails. Our depreciation figures are taken at 5 per cent. on plant and machinery, 2½ per cent. on buildings. On these figures we are able to show a profit, but this profit is not sufficient to attract the investor. Therefore we find it necessary to ask for a small additional duty as a firm with many interests. We are reluctant to ask for an extra duty on steel but in doing so we feel we would be giving a great impetus to the development of the trade of this country by the floatation of the Corporation. Minerals and materials to be handled annually are approximately 5,000,000 tons. Surely this tonnage is sufficient to induce Government to consider a policy which will in the infant stages of this country, give it sufficient support to enable it to grow into manhood, injuring other industries dependant on steel, considering what balance of trade will mean to the country if we were in a position to go forward with the scheme to-day.

OTHER INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIES.

If it is decided to protect the existing steel industry by higher tariffs we wish to emphasise the fact that many other interdependant industries must also receive similar consideration, otherwise they will be placed in a position of unfair competition with imported manufactured steel. In fact the present tariffs are unfair and a drag on the development of the country. We call your attention to the existing high tariff on steel as compared with the low tariff imposed on machinery which reflects adversely on manufacturers of machinery in this country. We consider the import duty on raw steel other than that manufactured in this country must be lower than that imposed on manufactured article, whether the latter is imported in form of fabricated or partially fabricated steel or in form of machinery or parts of machinery. Again if Government adopt the principle that a higher scale of tariffs is justified and necessary we consider that such tariffs as are finally decided upon must be operative on all materials imported into the country by Government in all its branches including State controlled railways. With this protection and by exempting steel makers from import duty on all plant required for steel making we are of opinion India will be in a position to compete in the steel trade.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Do you think this Board should recommend protection against dumping?

Witness:—As regards making the steel industry a national industry I will say that this is a large country open to attack from outside by land and water and it is for Government to say whether they are prepared to pay something for manufacture of steel in the case of a war. Further this country is very rich in ore especially Behar and Orissa. If this ore is developed and employed in manufacture of steel it means development of the country. They can easily manufacture five million tons of steel in this country in a year.

Continuing witness said it was quite possible to allow the present steel industry go on without increasing the burden of the people by imposing fresh taxes. He would however certainly advocate that Government ought to give protection against dumping.

President:—May I know what actually you mean by dumping?

Witness:—By dumping I mean, when a foreign manufacturer sells his goods in this country at a price lower than that in which the same articles are being sold in the country where they are manufactured. In that case I suggest that India requires protection.

Witness further said that he did not see how there would be a total release of all raw materials and why a greater tariff should be put on raw materials. He was, however, of opinion that the system of tariff existing now was against the interest of the country. He did not wish to see unnecessary tariffs being put up. What was wanted was to establish this particular industry and at the same time to give Government some money in form of taxation. In his opinion in the matter of tariff, advantage should be given to this country.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Your view is that every kind of machinery made here ought to be protected.

Witness:—Yes, I do not see very great difference between plants manufactured here and those manufactured at home. Plants made here can compete fairly with those made in other countries. There are however some articles which, with protection even, will not be able to compete with Home manufactured articles.

Continuing witness said that the policy to increase tariff for protection of only one steel work in order to allow it to go on in this country would be a mistaken policy. For it would have no internal competition. He thought it was essential there should be internal competition. Again tariff could be carefully dealt with without bringing on fresh burden on the tax payers. His idea was that instead of taxation this money could be had by developing underground ore in Behar and Orissa.

Mr. Kale:—Do you think there should be an association like that of yours for steel industry in India?

Witness:—I think it is absolutely essential that there should be an association for the development of steel industry in this country.

Mr. Kale:—You dont think that as in the United States a protected tariff is one of the factors in developing the steel industry?

Witness:—America developed her trade and industries by a protected tariff in every way but in the United Kingdom it was developed by free trade. We must give some protection in earlier stages in this country to steel industry and once it is developed it would be unnecessary to protect it by means of additional tariff.

President:—You have told Mr. Ginwala that dumping means when manufacturer sells his articles in a foreign country at a price less than the cost of the manufacture Both in 1922 and in 1923 up to July prices quoted show a lower rate offered in the country than prices existing in the manufacturing country. Do you consider it dumping?

Witness:—Certainly I do. Prices they are quoting are much below the actual manufacturing cost and there must be some sort of legislation to protect the industry of this country.

COAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Harlton, was next examined on coal industry. He made a lengthy statement in connection with the coal trade. He said millions of tons of coal can be seen lying unworkable in Raneegunge and Jheriah areas. Acres of superincumbent strata are now chasms collecting large quantities of water and passing this on into the mine to be dealt with by expensive pumping plant, jeopardising the very existence of some mine, increasing the cost per ton in the other, all due to what? The short-sighted policy of the past brought about by the system or lack of system of wagon distribution which is still our daily impediment and still handicaps the development of the mines. Until this most important matter is adjusted I do not see how it is possible to reduce selling prices. If transport were on a sound basis and we were able to remove the coal as it is raised and as is done in other countries, it would be an easy matter to reduce prices and give a satisfactory return to the investing public. We are not unmindful that wages are on a high basis and a break here is inevitable. With this and the savings made possible by improved wagon supply (the wagon trouble is undoubtedly responsible for Rs. 1/8 per ton) relief in the shape of taxation, rebates in freight for coal to the port of Calcutta. I am optimistic enough to believe that we should place the coal trade of this country second to none and be able to market our coal Rs. 2 per ton below 1924 prices.

Finally one word of warning.

If under the present system of wagon control unremunerative prices are forced upon the coal owners the trade may be driven to adopt the system of working that was in vogue 15 years ago which means the future generation will pay dearly for the great essential this country depends upon for its development.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Jutes continue quiet but steady with only a small business passing. Cottons are a little easier with Dunbars about 4 points down. Coal section keeps very steady with a rather limited enquiry. Teas prices are unchanged. In Miscellaneous enquiry for engineering shares still continues at unchanged rates. Government securities are steady at yesterday's prices. Stock exchange will be closed on and from Wednesday 7th instant and will reopen on Monday 12th instant. This cancels previous notices in this connection.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 63; 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1916-17 84/6 s.l., 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/3 s.o.l 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 96; 5½ per cent war Bonds 1926 104/12 s.l. 6 per cent Bonds 1926 s.l.; Do. 1930 108/10 s.l.; Do. 1931 104/4 s.l.; Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Cottons:—Agra United 212; Dunbar 159; Kesoram 4/12.

Jute:—Ailiance 378 s.l., Bannagore 117; Birla 6/6; Caledonian 220; CMve 24/6; Craig 5/9; Dalhousie 277 s.l., Delta 392; Howrah 33/14 s.l., Kamarhatty 439; Kanknarrah 337 s.l., Do. pref. 96; Do. Arsenal 235 Orient 168; Presidency 5/15; Reliance 4/19 s.l., Standard Ordy. 322; Do. pref. 91/8.

Coals.—Bokaro and Rambhur 37/8; Bhulanbararee 27/4; Burrakur 35/4; Do. pref. 95 s.l., Equitable 27/4; Ghusick and Muslia 21/8; Huntodih 4/6; Koosoondi and Pyadee 23/12; Nazira 9/4 s.l., Patmohna 5; Simla and Ramnagar 6/10; Satpukuria and Asansol 5/8; Seetampore 15; South Karanpura 10/4 s.l., West Jamurai B. S. L. Sudamdi 2/10.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 5; Kumardhubi Engineering 4/6; Marshal 5/2 s.l., Burma Corporation 5/10. Assam Saw's 3;

Tea.—Bisanauth 28/3; Desai and Parbuttia 296/8 s.l. Dufflaghur 12/12; Rutema 14/4; Singalo 73/8; Tocnali 14/4. Debentures 6 per cent.—Reliance Jute Rs. 95/8.

Exchange.—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling four and eleven sixteenth bence and demand one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ANOTHER BIG FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

Before Khan Bahadur Mahamed Shafi, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, Mr. H.S. Gupta on behalf of the Crown opened today what is locally known as the Imperial Bank Fraud Case in which Rai Sahib Bishambernath Tandon, late treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow Branch and eleven other persons stand charged with alleged cheating, conspiracy, to cheat, forgery, fraud, criminal breach of trust and embezzlement in respect of Rs. ten and a half lakhs, the property of the Imperial Bank. Mr. Gupta in his opening speech remarked that this was a case of extraordinary fraud, the like of which, had not yet been tried in any court of these provinces. The accused were:1. Rai Saheb Bishambarnath Tandon, 2. Chaganmal, 3. Bishweshwar Nath Khanna, 4. Radheylal, 5. Madhoprasad, 6. Govindprasad, 7. Beni-Madhoo Khanna, 8. Jagannath, 9. Moharlal, 10. Devidas, 11. Amarnath Tandon and 12. Tejmul Hussain.

The prosecution pleaders' statement regarding the first accused the Rai Saheb was that the Rai Saheb was a treasurer of the Imperial Bank, previously known as the Bank of Bengal, since 1902, and was summarily dismissed in February 1922. The Rai Saheb in an agreement with the Imperial Bank undertook to employ a sufficiently strong Indian staff for carrying on business of the cash department. In the agreement it was stated that he would be responsible for the conduct of any person thus appointed and for the correctness and genuineness of all *hundis*, cheques and vouchers and signatures written in native languages and that he would truly report in writing on the identity and financial position of all persons who would have dealings of any kind with this branch of the Imperial Bank. In a book maintained by the Bank regarding the status of persons and firms Bishambarnath, the prosecution alleged, had put in false and exaggerated opinions about certain firms which either existed in name or did not exist at all. Bishambarnath, the pleader continued led an extravagant life and began to gamble and speculate on share markets. He lost heavily and to meet them used three methods to raise funds, first, by discounting currency *hundis* under forged signatures of bogus or genuine firms which never had any knowledge of the transactions. The second method was to discount demand drafts, that is, bills of firms situated at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra or other cities payable on sight or presentation. These bills were also forged in the names of parties which denied execution. These bills were discounted by the Imperial Bank, but payment from parties was delayed on false pretences and when it could be delayed no longer, money was sent here by train, motor, telegram or telephone to meet them. There were some such bills which were dishonoured and returned to Lucknow, but they were all met by Rai Saheb himself by raising funds on other forged bills. There were some such bills which were dishonoured and returned to Lucknow, but were all met by Rai Saheb himself by raising funds on other forged bills. The amounts of such bills were, the Prosecution alleged, debited and credited in Rai Saheb's private account book which had been recovered from his house when the police searched it. The third method was to draw cheques for large amounts on different banks by Rai Saheb himself and some of his associates. Most of the drawers had practically no funds in deposit in the Banks when the cheques were drawn nor had they any means to meet them except by discounting forged bills.

Amarnath was a brother of Rai Saheb and according to the prosecution story he was a man of no great means, but he used to draw cheques for large sums almost daily in the Unao Commercial Bank and Allahabad Bank. Four cheques valued at Rs. 1 lahk seventy-eight thousand were, however, refused payment on 28th October 1921, and cheques for one lakh 80 thousand discounted two days before, could not be honoured at Calcutta and thus the whole fabric fell to the ground. Swindling was suspected and investigation began. These cheques were recovered from Rai Saheb's house.

Radheylal, accused, was an employee of the Imperial Bank in cash department and later taken by Rai Saheb as his private accountant. According to the prosecution pleader there is evidence to prove that he actually forged a number of *hundis*.

Devidas next accused was a naib treasurer in the Bank appointed by Rai Saheb in accordance with his agreement with the bank. The Prosecution alleges that he verified forged signatures on bills as genuine and actually forged signatures of payees on large number of vouchers. Continuing the Crown counsel related the alleged connection of the rest of the accused in the fraud.

Only one prosecution witness was called to-day. He was one of the parties in whose name some bills and *hundis* were used to be drawn. The witness denied any knowledge of any transaction with the Imperial Bank of India.

It is understood there are over 200 prosecution witnesses and in spite of the fact that the case will be heard from day to day it is anticipated that the Magistrate will take over two months to finish it.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Rainfall has decreased in the peninsula being limited to few scattered falls in Madras but has increased and been local on South Burma Coast.

Masulipatam reports one inch.

Forecast.—No large change.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about four thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at three hours and seven minutes.

Information has reached Howrah that an Anglo-Indian named Todd has been arrested by Government railway police at Burdwan in connection with murder of Colonel Kennedy. He has been detained pending further enquiry.—(A. P.).

MR. PATHIK AND MEWAR OFFICIALS

EFFECT IN BUNDI.

The Secretary, Rajsthan Seva Sangha, writes:—Although Mr. Pathik is a political under-trial prisoner, the authorities of the Udaipur State have not granted to him a single interview in spite of numerous and repeated requests ever since he was arrested. Nor has the trial yet commenced. In the meantime propaganda against him by the Munsarim of Begun, who happens to be Mr. Pathik's jail Superintendent and prosecutor has been allowed to go on. Mr. Mathuralal Bhatta of Mandalgarh, a former acquaintance of Mr. Pathik, has been kept in custody at Begun on mere suspicion of being an "agitator". The very name "Pathik" seems to have become to the officials in Mewar as a red rag to the bull.

The arrest of Mr. Pathik in Mewar has considerably affected the situation in Bundi. The Darbar were understood to be inclined to a conciliatory policy towards the popular movement and the release of all the three workers of the Sevasangha who have been undergoing rigorous imprisonment for more than a year and adequate redress of public grievances were contemplated. But the reactionary influence of "imported" officials who were bent on taking advantage of Mr. Pathik's arrest elsewhere has prevailed for the time. Consequently Mr. Bhanwarlal the blind preacher alone was released on 18th October and only partial relief given to the kisans.

SWAWALAMBANA RASHTRIYA PATHASHALA.

AN APPEAL.

The Swawalambana Rashtriya Pathashala of Chinchwad, District Poona, is the only non-cooperating institution for poor boys in Maharashtra. It is now concentrating all its attention to the training of workers, who will devote their lives to the carrying out of one of the essential conditions for the speedy and sure attainment of Swarajya, viz., the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi. It has got 60 inmonth for its maintenance monthly perduates and other teachers, well-versed in spinning, weaving, carpentry, agriculture, etc.

Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir J. C. Bose, Dr. Kitchlew, Senapati Bapat, Acharya Gidwani, Seth S. R. Bomanji and several other eminent Indians have personally visited the Pathashala and have warmly appreciated its work. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Deshabhakta Gangadharrao Deshpande are on its Managing Committee. The Pathashala has got a free dispensary which gives free medical relief to hundreds of people living in surrounding villages.

Shortage of funds forms one of the stumbling blocks in the way of the institution. It has to spend about Rs. 1,200 every month for its maintenance, monthly permanent income being only Rs. 300. The deficit has to be met with accidental donations of casual visitors. The Pathashala has yet to complete its main-building—the Tilak-Gandhi-Mandir,—the foundation stone of which was laid down by the late Lok. Tilak and which was opened by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918. This will require about Rs. 3,000.

Those who understand the importance of national education are earnestly requested by the managers of the Institution to contribute their quota to the funds of this Institution, the address being—The Secretary, Swawalambana Rashtriya Pathshala, Chinchwad, District Poona.

THE NABHA ABDICATION AND AFTER.

So soon after the Nabha affair, the Viceroy should have paid a gubernatorial visit to the Maharaja of Patiala in his State and exchanged compliments with him has given rise to speculation in the public mind, writes "Angora." Whatever the Government's apology for the very serious step the Government of India took in forcing the Maharaja of Nabha to vacate the Gadi, the subsequent doings of the authorities at Nabha and Simla, seem to have lent colour to the belief that afterall the abdication was not voluntary as has been alleged. Furthermore the wholesale persecution of the Sikhs in the Punjab has made the public look askance at the proceedings of the Government of India, and think whether after all the Nabha abdication was not brought about, because of the Ma[illegible] known sympathy with the Akal[illegible] zeal for [illegible] and devotion. There [illegible] amounting to conviction, that the [illegible] ing Sikh State of Patiala was used as a tool in the further persecution of the Akalis, by removing from power the Maharaja of Nabha who had done much for the Sikh community on fabricated charges of his complicity in certain alleged misdemeanours. It takes more than the airy assertions of the Viceroy and the gratuitous certificate he gave the Maharaja of Patiala to restore public confidence that the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha was voluntary and not forced. Unfortunately the accounts that have leaked out in spite of the British Administrator's precautions, and the reports of the ill-treatment of the Maharaja and his family in their enforced exile, put a different complexion altogether on the affair. It is no wonder that the Sikhs who had leadnt through years of knowledge and experience to love and revere the Maharaja as a great pillar of the Sikh religion, were naturally alarmed at the high-handed—in their eyes outrageous—action of the Government of India, and with the better knowledge they had of the Maharaja's character and temperament and his piety, and devotion, they refused to accept the Government's version of the affair as either just or equitable and the Government instead of meeting their legitimate demand for fair and open dealing, have from the outset sought refuge in repression and persecution of the community and have thus aggravated the grave wrong they committed. Secrecy is not likely to inspire confidence in Government's doings, and considering the attitude of the Government towards the community during the past few years, and the rigour with which its activities have been repressed, we cannot help feeling sorry at the Government's ineptitude. Our sympathies go out to the brave Sikhs who have voluntarily chosen the path of suffering and sacrifice rather than surrender their principles and forsake their religion. We are glad that people in this country are gradually awakening to the reality of the Nabha situation, and the necessity of standing by the Sikhs in their great trial. We look forward to the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress with confidence and trust that the Committee will rise to the occasion by fully responding to the call of the Sikh community.

POONA NOTES.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE AKALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 3.

The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee held a public meeting yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. S.K. Dambe. The President at the outset declared that he was prepared to go to jail at any time, if his services were required in the righteous cause of the Akalis. Mr. S.D. Deo moved a resolution congratulating the Akalis for the brave stand they have taken, promising help on behalf of Maharastra and recommending the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee to take up the fight. Mr. R.S. Nimbkar while seconding the resolution laid stress on the right of association and free speech. Mr. Jadhav and a few others also spoke and the resolution was unanimously passed.

THE LLOYD BRIDGE.

Principal Kanitkar and his friend pointed out in a speech at the Poona City Municipality, when the question of presenting an address to the Governor was discussed that H.E. did much for Poona by erecting the Lloyd Bridge opposite the Shaniwar Wada by spending about 16 lakhs of rupees. By and by, may any one ask the Government why the bridge was named after H.E. Sir George Lloyd? It was announced already that it was to be named as the 'Shaikh Salla Bridge' after the name of an adjoining mosque!

THE DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Committee held a meeting last week and elected Prof. D.R. Gharpure as its President, and Messrs G.N. Kanitkar, B. Sangamnerker and Deshpande as its Secretaries. The City Congress Committee meets on the 7th to draft its constitution and on the 13th to elect delegates for the Cocanada Congress.

THE CHURCH CASE.

QUESTION OF COURT'S JURISDICTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day heard arguments in the case in which Mr. R. W. Church was charged in four counts of cheating the Burma Railways Company and Maharatta Railway Company and attempting to obtain illegal gratification from Arthur Jardine and T. H. Pattinson for showing favour, in exercise of his official function as mining engineer to H. V. Low and Co., by recommending acceptance by the railway companies of their offers of coal.

On behalf of the prosecution, the Advocate-General said that the charge against the accused was that he, as a public servant, had arranged with Pattinson and Jardine to receive illegal gratification by enabling them to charge the Mahratta, Burma and Ceylon rail ways certain rates for the supply of coal. The case was mainly based on two letters written by the accused to Mr. Whitworth. The accused took extreme precaution to guard against those letters falling into other hands but Whitworth, as he knew in that case he would get into more trouble gave out the information. In one letter the accused referred to a conference which had taken place in Whitworth's office which, according to Whitworth, was not true. Accused further stated that a few days later Pattinson brought Jardine to him, who said that there was a lot of more money in the scheme. Jardine mentioned a scheme by which the rate to be paid was Rs. 4 per ton and the accused to get £100,000 cash and £7,000 per month. Jardine showed how the rate could be raised to Rs. 4 per ton. The scheme was to be in operation for three years.

The counsel said that the present defence of the accused that it was a case of blackmail and the letters to Mr. Whitworth were written with that object was not put to Mr. Whitworth when he was examined. It was in the evidence that the accused recommended a much higher price than the market price and thereby deceived the railway companies. The accused in his written statement said in 1920 the condition of coal trade caused a grave anxiety and he was of opinion that the position would become worse in future effecting Jharia coal which was required for the Burma and Ceylon railways. There was great demand for Jharia Coal for industrial purposes. Political unrest and labour trouble resulted in a shortage of supply. It was generally apprehended that the price of Jharia coal would continue to rise. The Railway Board apprehending difficulty in 1920 directed the accused to enter into three years forward contract on behalf of the State Railways. Another difficulty in the supply of coal to the Burma and Ceylon Company was that it had to be seaborne contracts and only H. V. Low and Co. accepted such contracts and so he asked the railways concerned to enter into contracts with Low and Co. at rates paid by the State Railways. Both the Home Board of the Burma Railway and the Ceylon Government accepted his proposal. In his opinion the rates were fair and reasonable. In conclusion Mr. Church stated that he was innocent.

Mr. Langford Jam[illegible] that this C[illegible] th[illegible]

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Sir Behram Khan, K.C.I.E., who had been waiting here for the last two or three days was examined to-day at his express request before the Commissioner in O'Dwyer-Nair libel case. After lunch Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan's cross examination was resumed and was not finished when the Commissioner rose for the day. Referring to the "Tribune's" publication of verbatim report of the proceedings about which the complainant's counsel complained on Saturday, the Commissioner Lala Rangi Lal announced in the Commission today that legal practitioners who were allowed to attend could not take any verbatim notes, but only concise notes of the proceedings.

DEESA EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEESA, Nov. 4.

The first of six Deesa depot embezzlement cases is being heard by Mr. D. Macloughlin, I.C.S., Special Magistrate appointed by the Bombay Government to try these fraud cases. In the present case Lala Shimbhulal, the depot banker, and Ganeshlal, depot clerk, stand charged with conspiring to defraud Government to the extent of Rs. thirty thousand and three hundred on different dates in October 1921. Khan Saheb J.R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police C. I. D. Sind, Mr. G. R. Henry, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts Karachi, and a few other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Barrister of Bombay is appearing on behalf of the Crown.

DEESA, Nov. 5.

At the close of the prosecution evidence in the first Deesa depot fraud case the Special Magistrate framed charges against both the accused under Section 120 B. and 420, Indian Penal Code, and committed them to stand trial before the Court of Sessi[illegible]

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I am glad that the Returning Officer has issued a warning to voters about personation and what constitutes personation, but this is insufficient unless accompanied by instructions to polling officers to hand them over to Police Officers, who should take action as personation is a cognizable offence. In the case of the non-Mahomedan electorate my friends complained that much personation was going on and in some cases with daring recklessness. I personally challenged two at Byculla, two at Parel, and one at Byculla, but the Polling Officers allowed them to go scot free the moment they said they would abstain from voting. The Polling Officers declared that they would exceed their instructions if they handed them over to the Police even upon my complaint as a candidate. This is no doubt due to absence of proper instructions as Government must be anxious to enforce purity of elections.

I am of opinion that Polling Officers and the Police should be instructed to note the numbers of all conveyances usually kept for hire. I personally saw taxis and lorries in use. Some taxis had their public number taken off, and their meters out of use. The attitude of the Polling Officers was that they were not concerned with what occurred outside the polling places. They would not even suggest to the Police Officers that it would be desirable to do so although they agreed that it was desirable. The Police officers themselves, though willing to make notes, regretted they had no instructions from the Police Commissioner. They seemed to be under the impression that this was the business of the candidates. This may be so, but Government are concerned in enforcing the electoral rules and regulations about the use of conveyances. The number of cars available was a decisive factor in my own case. I was practically paralysed as a "friend" (?) played me false at the last moment by not keeping his promise. If the rule is not enforced by Government vigilance an unscrupulous candidate has a great advantage over a scrupulous candidate.

I am further of opinion that there ought to be more reasonable instructions in the case of "tendered votes." There was much confusion in the minds of the clerks about "tendered" and "challenged" votes. I was concerned with four voters at Parel and Dadar. Nobody challenged these voters, but it appears some persons had personated them previously. In such cases I was told by my friends who were working for me that the polling clerks declined to issue a voting paper. It is only when I insisted, that they did so in the cases where I was personally present. But before they did so, the Polling Officer himself put several questions, and even went the length of warning the voter that he would be prosecuted and imprisoned if he were not the man he professed to be. No such threats are administered at the Municipal elections. They are calculated to intimidate even an honest elector. The rolls are far from accurate. Most men do not know the number of their houses. I cannot find my own number anywhere outside the Municipal Bills. A voter can only assure the Polling Officer that the name is his and that he resides in the street, but not knowing his number he cannot be confident that there is not another person with the same name in the same street. I came across cases when voters had changed their residence since they were entered in the Electoral Rolls.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

6th Nov. 1923

KANYAKUBJA YUVAK SAMMELAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 6.

The Reception Committee of the All India Kanyakubja Yuvak Sammelan has decided to extend fifteen days' time for the final decision about the presidentship of this year's conference and seven days' for the consideration of the dates of the session. Those who have not been able to send their opinions for want of time are requested to send them immediately. Deputations are being formed to visit important Kanyakubja centres for making this conference a success. Arrangements are progressing. Pandit Balbhadraprasad Tiwari M.L.C. contributed Rs. 500 for preliminary [illegible]ses.

[illegible]IWAKAR'S CASE ADJURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 6.

Mr. Diwakar's case resumed this morning. He was asked if he had to say anything regarding the charges made against him. Mr. Diwakar replied that he wanted to observe absolute silence and did not desire to make any statement. As the Prosecution wants to produce some more evidence the case has been adjourned to Saturday the 10th instant. Mr. Diwakar changed the declaration of "Nawashakti" and "Karmaveer" in favour of Mr. R.S. Hukerikar, who has declared himself printer and publisher of "Nawshakti" and "Karmaveer."

TREATMENT OF BENGAL STATE PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Publicity Officer Bengal, has issued a communique regarding the treatment of persons detained under the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818. The communique says that State prisoners are kept apart from convicts in a separate enclosure. They are allowed exercise for which ample space is available. New orders have recently been issued about diet of the State prisoners which are expected to remove all cause of complaint. A daily newspaper and a periodical are provided and jail libraries have a considerable variety of good literature which is at the disposal of the State prisoners. They are allowed to wear their own clothes and Government make up deficiencies in supply as has been pointed out in some of those articles the Regulation makes provision for allowances for dependents. Enquiries have been made and recommendations submitted for the orders of the Government of India. Allowances when granted will take effect from the date of arrest.

PASSING TOPICS.

FUTURE OF THE KHILAFAT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BOOK.

MR. MACDONALD AND NEAR EAST.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The British Muslim Society has, I am informed, passed and forwarded a resolution of sincerest sympathy with the family of the late Col. Aubrey Herbert. Continual expressions of regret and condolence are being expressed, and from the most varied quarters. The British Bureau for Ruhr Information issues a very valuable bulletin, and in the last issue it expresses its sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of Col. Herbert who was a Vice-President of the Bureau.

In acknowledging the letter of condolence from the Anglo-Turkish Society, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert wrote:—"I shall always be moved by the appreciation shown by men of all opinions for the work done by my husband in pursuance of his deep convictions on behalf of peace in the East and the cause of Turkish and Albanian justice."

A FULL DECADE OF ACTIVITY.

The Anglo-Ottoman Society, which is now in the course of changing its title (probably to Anglo-Turkish Society) can look back over more than a decade of organised work for peace with Turkey and justice to the Islamic world. Starting in 1912 as the Ottoman Committee, it branched in 1913 into the Ottoman Association and the Anglo-Ottoman Society. The former effort went under in the Great War; while the latter, manned by the most varied sort of crew, not only kept afloat, but may claim in 1923 to have reached port.

For Turkey is recognised as an independent self-government State, and the future is to some extent in her own hands. This fact has, indeed, led to a sort of slump in the vitality of pro-Turkish agitation. Another fact that has arisen plain for all to see, is that the Ottoman ideal has had its day and has passed away. Turkey has taken up a realist attitude and substituted Turkish nationalism for the Ottomanisation of its predecessors. Small wonder, therefore, if some of the once-supporters of the A. O. S. are now silent or passive.

This is a very bad thing; for the work of the Society is far from completed. The proposed alteration of its title, to bring it in conformity with the new Turkish programme, is necessary and good. The encouragement of commercial relations with Turkey is a work that calls for immediate action.

THE KHILAFAT.

Members of the Society, both in England and abroad, should remember that the defence of Turkey was only one of the matters that came within its objects. From the report of 1921, when success seemed still rather dubious, and the demand No. 1 almost quixotic, I gather the following recital of the objects:—

1.—The restoration of a friendly understanding between Turkey and Great Britain, and the evacuation of Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor, with "Cilicia", by all foreign forces in occupation.

2.—The recognition of Turkey as a fully independent and self-governing nation.

3.—The maintenance of the Caliphate of the House of Othman.

Thrace is not fully, but partially, restored to Turkey; with that exception clauses 1 and 2 may be said to have been realised. Clause 3 is an important residual object of the Society. The Khilafat of the House of Othman has been re-established and reaffirmed. If maintenance is the urgent duty and great problem of the Islamic world. Obviously the Anglo-Turkish Society (as we may presume it will in future be called) has still a big work of propaganda and agitation to undertake.

THE LONDON MUSLIM LEAGUE.

This organisation (once "London branch of the All-India Moslem League") has acted most creditably, regarding both Turkey and the Khilafat. A few rather "one-idead" pro-Turks have carped a little at the League for addressing a request to the Turkish Minister of the Interior aiming at the greater assurance of the position of the Khalifa. It is said to be "an awkward time" to press Turkey on the subject. It is also a very critical time for Khilafat, and the time is ripe for action. In its essence, the request of the League is that the Turkish Government shall establish "a concordat guaranteeing his (Khalifa's) spiritual suzerainty and prerogatives as the religious head of the vast Sunni population of the world." The League also asks that Constantinople shall be maintained in a worthy manner as the second capital and the sacred city of Turkey.

I, and those who work with me in the pro-Turkish cause, can see nothing wrong, or even impolitic, in this act of devotion to the interests of the Khalifa and Islam.

DEMANDS AND POSSIBILITIES.

It is said that Turkey's present view is that the power and destiny of Khilafat now lie in the control of the Islamic world. We all know that, in the ultimate issue, Islam must assert itself and give vitality to Khilafat. But no State or community occupies the position that Turkey does, from every point of view, to initiate and to give impetus to the world-wide movement. Assuming that the merely material means of activity and function are already granted to the Khalifa by the Turkish State in which he resides, the next necessity is for an activity which may fall short of the "concordat" of the Muslim League, but will satisfy its objects. The world Conference of *bona fide* independent Muslim communities, which is an urgent need of the time, should be called by the Turkish State and should be held in Constantinople. If that should prove impracticable my own view is that it should be held in some other city of Europe, to bring home to the Western world the universal character of Khilafat and of Islam.

If such an assembly is to realise the primitive purity of Islamic procedure, in part reverted to by the separation of Khilafat from the political control of Turkey, the qualification for participation therein must not be monopolised by or regarded as automatically possessed by the Ulema. The community of Muslims should everywhere be the controlling and appointing force.

THE PROGRAMMES OF LLOYD-GEORGE AND CURZON.

The report proceeds to declare that the fight of the Greeks against Turkey was part of the Lloyd-George programme, namely, to come to an agreement with Russia, which was to develop into a capitalistic Power, abandon revolution in the East, and destroy Turkey. Curzon's policy was different. He adopted the Disraelean slogan "war with Russia,—peace with Turkey." Turkey being too weak to fight for Mesopotamia and Arabia, which England has seized, Curzon considered it better to try to buy over the 8 million Turks and hold the conquered Muslim lands by their acquiescence or quiescence, than to come to an understanding with Russia. Friendship with Turkey will guarantee Mosul to England at the price of small economic concessions to the ruling class. The oil of Mosul once secured, Turkey can be turned against Baku.

FAILURE OF PROGRAMMES.

As it turned out, both programmes failed. Lloyd-George never perverted Russia nor destroyed Turkey. Curzon misconceived the Eastern situation, and he failed also. Turkey has been at war since 1909. The condition of the Turkish peasant was as bad as that of the Russian peasants in the famine areas. It was due to the exceptional energy of the Government and a conviction among the peasantry that they were fighting for national existence, that Turkey was able to defeat the Greeks. To attempt to lead these peasants into a war with any country that is not attacking Turkey was a game foredoomed to the same fate as the programme of Lloyd-George. "Lord Curzon", says Karl Radek, in his recent report to the Executive of the Communist International, "believes that Turkey still looks the same as it did in the time of Abdul Hamid. But it only requires one or two facts from the life of Turkey to show how mistaken Curzon is. In Turkey, where the power of religion is stronger than in (Christian) Europe, where the Sultanate has been bound up with the Caliphate for centuries, whereby the Sultanate learned religious methods, the Sultanate *when the British had got it into Their hands* was severed from the Caliphate and the Sultan was dethroned. Yet the mollahs were unable to create an extensive popular movement against the Government on these grounds."

"When, at the Congress of Baku we appointed a woman to the presidium, the Oriental Communists came to us and said it would be better if we did not do this; in the East women must not take part in the assemblies of men, and we ought to respect this superstition. Yet we now read that at the Economic Conference of Smyrna 300 women participated and followed the discussion with an attention which proved they were absorbed in politics. The Smyrna Congress, which had been organised by the Government, broke up into class divisions, in which the workers fought against the merchants, and the merchants quarrelled with the peasants. Then we see that the years of war have brought about a profound social differentiation in Turkey, which makes it impossible to judge the East in the manner in which Curzon judges it, viz., that it is only necessary for the British will to express itself in sovereigns in order to be sovereign in Turkey."

MR. "FACING-BOTH-WAYS" ON TOUR.

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald has informed representatives of the Turkish Press who met him in Constantinople that British public opinion "was now entirely favourable to Turkey." He spoke in favour of resumption of relations, as provided for by the Treaty of Lausanne, and the amicable settlement of the Mosul question. "Resumption of relations", indeed! As if any really advanced Englishman had ever waited for Lausanne, to resume "relations." It was Mr. J. R. MacDonald who, with Messrs. Snowden, Jowett and others, was responsible for a document issued in 1917 by the Executive of the "Union of Democratic Control", called "Suggestions for Terms of a Peace Settlement." That precious document has been torn to pieces by the course of events. It recommended the preservation of the Empire of Austria-Hungary, but the denationalisation of Turkey. These benevolent "Socialists" would, had they had the power, have destroyed Turkey. "The policy of *international control* over the Ottoman Empire should be, they said, *maintained and extended*." And such people, whom we pro-Turks attacked and denounced in 1917, aye, and challenged successfully in their own circles, now have the audacity to mouth their confidence in Turkey.

"Russian democracy has repudiated", said this delightful Christian manifesto, "the imperialistic policy of the Tsars to annex Constantinople. . . . The way is therefore open to neutralise or internationalise the city."

MR. CHURCHILL'S BOOK.

The second volume of Mr. Churchill's memoirs of the Great War is being advertised by the author as agent-in-advance in the form of articles in "The Times" (London). This is a repetition of the process of publishing as articles extracts from the first volume last February. The copyright of these articles has been acquired in India by "The Statesman" (Calcutta). The articles, or the volume when published, should be carefully studied by Indian politicians. The admissions made in the course of the narrative are of a character confirmatory of all we ever said about the war on Turkey, and some of the disclosures are, though probably not in the authors' opinion, shameful. In my next letter I hope to assemble references to various passages in the articles, which should in my opinion form part of the polemic armament of all friends of Turkey and Islam.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES.

The Minister of Labour has indicated the nature of the Government plans for coping with the protracted unemployment in these islands, as supplementary to the railway and other private initiative in schemes involving increased employment. Government effort is along three lines,—unemployment insurance, trade development, and relief schemes. The first system is well-known; while under the second heading come an "export credits" scheme, and provision of "trade facilities." Traders who desire to export can have their risks shared by Government up to a limit of some 16 millions. With regard Trade Facilities, the Government will back up the efforts of private concerns if they involve considerable provision of employment for British work-people. Some of these guarantees are to firms in the United Kingdom, but the Tata textile enterprise is to receive a guarantee of one million for a new issue which provides for extension, the constructional work to be placed in the United Kingdom.

MORE CONFESSIONS.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" lets the cat out of the bag in a communication which he heads "French Policy . . The Disruption of Germany." He says that in France to-day there is a growing tendency to concentrate on the possession, or rather the control, of the Rhineland and the Ruhr; to regard these territories as the bird in the hand. Not often is the conclusion logically worked out, but for some Frenchmen the alternative to real reparations, obtained through the goodwill of Germany, is the policy of simply waiting and seeing the disruption of the "Reich"; of perpetually postponing conversations of Government with Government, of more and more ignoring Berlin and listening only to Dusseldorf, Essen and Mainz. This "realism", which in common parlance would be called criminality, gives a curious colour to the oft-asserted devotion of France to treaties. Where is the Treaty of Versailles, "frightful" as that document is, can one find any justification for the "possession, or rather the control, of the Rhineland and the Ruhr?" Such shameless misuse of an armistice and treaty of peace will inevitably recoil on the nation that indulges in it. The reaction and the retaliation are stored within such acts of villainy.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

assembly (Diwan-Am) to ascertain the views of his subjects on particular topics and would conduct the public business at these assemblies. But there was also an inner body something like a Privy Council or the Council of State consisting of the ministers and such nobles as the king would choose to invite. The meetings of the Council of State were held very often at the *Ghuslkhana*, where important matters concerning the Government of the country were discussed. The question of war and peace was debated and decided upon at the meetings of this Council. It was a great achievement of these monarchs to have attracted to the service of the Crown statesmen of conspicuous ability and integrity, and there can be little doubt that the splendour and success which characterised their reigns was due, in no small degree, to the sagacity and efficiency of the number of truly great men who were identified with the administration of the State. Any nation or age might well be proud of men like Abul-Fazl, Todar Mal and Sadullah Khan. Abdullah, King of Bokhara, used to say that he was more afraid of Abul Fazl's pen than of Akbar's arrow and Bernier calls. Sadullah Khan, "the most accomplished statesman of Asia." The policy of the Muslim rulers was, unfortunately, one of expansion rather than of consolidation. Even such monarchs as Feeroz Shah Tughluk, Sher Shah, Akbar, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb could not control the desire to gain military glory and "indeed as long as mankind," says Gibbon, "shall continue to bestow more applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters."

LAHORE SENSATION.

WINE MERCHANT RUNS AMOK.

ARMOURED CARS CALLED IN.

POLICE BOMBARD HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Unusual sensation and wild commotion was created in Lahore this evening when gun shots were heard in Anarkali Street and it was found out that one A. M. Matin, a Mahomedan confectioner and wine merchant, had run amok and had shot down half a dozen people in Anarkali Street two of whom are reported to have received fatal injuries. A strong police force was at once sent to arrest the man and police officers including Mr. Mercer, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Gray, Deputy Superintendents of Police reached the spot and attempted to arrest the confectioner but the man, being still armed, offered resistance from the room of his house and began to fire shots at the police. A fresh batch of police was then requisitioned, who isolated the wine merchant's house and surrounded it from all sides. After waiting for sometime the police also began to fire at his house and firing continued for a couple of hours. With great difficulty the police then took possession of the house and began to search for the man but he could not be found.

ARMOURED CARS ON THE SCENE.

Thinking that the man had disappeared the police ceased fire for a short time. By the time two armoured cars had arrived from the Cantonment and the Municipal fire brigade also reached the spot. But information now reached the police that the confectioner was hiding himself in the house and firing again began this time, one armoured car also joined the police and began to bombard the house. Firing was continuing at 10 p.m. and the man had not been arrested.

It is alleged that the confectioner had murdered one of his two wives two days before and the other wife had reported the matter to the police who came to enquire and arrest the man when the latter threatened to shoot the police or anybody who came near him. The man, it is further stated, possessed one pistol and a gun with a large quantity of ammunition.

Large crowds of people are watching the affair in the streets and wild sensation is prevailing in the city.

FOUND DEAD IN A ROOM.

After 10 p.m. the fire brigade began to pour water in one of the rooms of A. M. Matin and the police continued its firing. At about 11 p.m. after strenuous efforts of the police and fire brigade the confectioner was found dead in one of his rooms. It is not yet definitely known whether the man committed suicide or he was shot by the police fire. His dead body is being guarded by the police and everything was quiet at Anarkali Bazar at 12 midnight. It is reported that about a dozen passers-by were shot by the confectioner nine of whom are lying in the Medical College Hospitals. Two persons have received serious injuries.

LATER

The Confectioner who had run amok was found dead at 11 p.m. last night. At midnight calm prevailed after a good deal of commotion caused by the incident. Of the 12 men fired at by the confectioner nine are in hospital.

AGRICULTURE IN BHOPAL.

H. H. BEGAM'S ADVICE TO TENANTRY.

On the 28th of October, 1923, the twenty-fourth accession Anniversary of Her Highness, the Nawb Begam of Bhopal, in reply to the address presented by a deputation of the State agriculturists said after speaking on the advantages of the Model firms that fare being run in some selected places of Bhopal:—

To me it is a matter for no small satisfaction that you have begun to realize how solidly the prosperity of a country hinges on its agricultural progress. You should also know that your achievements in this direction, in comparison with the improved conditions obtaining in advanced countries, sink into absolute insignificance. The fact, however, that you are slowly awaking up to a truer perception of your great and golden opportunities, is a dearly coveted token to me, awaited long and patiently, of your assured future prosperity.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

You must have learnt, by this time, that the form of co-operation encouraged by these Agricultural Co-operative Banks offers the one satisfactory solution of your monetary difficulties. The object in view of my Government in starting these banks would be fully achieved, only when they have ceased to look to the Darbar for t[he] pital, ad they are entirely owne[d] worked by your community. In fac[t] name, at present, is nothing sho[rt] misnomer, and so will it be, as [long] huge sums of Government money [are] invested in them. Why my Gov[ern]ment have financed the movement [is] make the public at lar[ge] practical experience, appreciat[ion] inherent benefits, and to hasten the [day] when you should be able to stand o[n] own legs. It is only up to you now t[o] these banks entirely your own, and [make] their name.

Cattle-breeding is another very [important] problem with you, and I regret [to] that you have done very little, s[o] improve your local breeds, and to i[mprove] your live-stock. I cannot over emp[hasize] its importance, and I earnestly hop[e] you will now at once begin taking [a] cient interest in the matter.

LAND IRRIGATION.

And now to the last, though not [the] ly the least imperative requirement of yours viz:—Land Irrigation. Notwithstanding the fact that my govenment, when the last settlement was on, issued a notification to the effect that, cultivators providing, at their own cost, permanent irrigation facilities on their holdings, would still be assessed, for another ten years, even after the next settlement, according to rates obtaining for unirrigated land not much appears to have been done by you. It ought certainly to have acted as a great stimulus; but it has apparently left you perfectly cold and unmoved. The existence in the State of such a lot of fallow land does not redound to your credit. It would be only patriotic on your part to bring before the next settlement, as much of this waste area under the plough as you possibly can. Remember, that your own prosperity and that of your State depends on it.

In the end, it is my fervent prayer that you might always be blessed with abundant crops . . . that your days be days of peace and plenty, and your families contented and prosperous! You have no idea what an incalculable wealth lies hidden in your fields, and it is yours, if you would only claim it in the right way.

VICEROY ON HIS U. P. VISIT.

GRATIFIED AT THE "WARM WELCOME."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The following telegram has been received from His Excellency the Viceroy addressed to His Excellency the Governor.

"On leaving the United Provinces I wish to express my gratification at the warm welcome which was extended to me both at Lucknow and Allahabad. My first visit to the headquarters city of your Government has been full of pleasure and interest. I have greatly appreciated the opportunities of meeting those concerned in the administration and public life of the Province and of visiting its important institutions. Her Excellency and I take away the most pleasant memories of the United Provinces."

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FROM U. P.

MALAVIYAJI AND NEHRUJI RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

Glaxo
Glaxo is packed in a parchment bag inside a sealed, double-lidded tin. Untouched by hand, never exposed to the air, it is kept entirely free from contamination.

Use Glaxo for cooking

With Glaxo in the house you are never without a supply of pure, fresh milk, milk that "keeps" in its tin, ready for use in any quantity at any time. Glaxo makes delicious coffee, cocoa and chocolate, milk-puddings, custards, blanc-manges, ice-cream, soups, sauces, and hundreds of appetising, nourishing dishes.

A lady from MHOW says: "I find that Glaxo and the many dishes made up from it are invaluable in a country like India where it is often difficult to get milk which one can accept as pure."

Everything you can do with ordinary milk you can do better with Glaxo, which is prepared in an instant by the addition of hot, boiled water.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

For Infants, Growing Children, Invalids the Aged, and General Household Use

This of Glaxo specially packed for India. Ask for always bear the Glaxo Baby on the centre panel. Beware of imitations in the tin. The food contained in genuine Glaxo is entirely free from contamination by the maker. To retain this it is necessary that the tin should bear the above trade mark and wording.

Manufacturers: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London & New Zealand.

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SULPHATE OF QUININE

16 GOLD MEDALS.

Insist upon Pelletier's brand quality as a guarantee.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF FIRST LL.B. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the above Examination:—

DIVISION I.

H P Shah.

DIVISION II.

V R Alampallam; A M Anandjiwala; W T Apte; N V Bavadekar; S M Belani; H G Bhawsar; S G Bhide; J F Bulsara; V B Chanbal; P J D'Costa; K M Desai; N K Desai; G L Deshpande; L R Deshpande; V K Dharmatti; L E Gadgil; K B Gajendragadkar; V C Gandhi; K V Garde; K R Godbole; J K Gokhale; S P Gokhale; B J Gujarathi; Y B Gupte; C G Hundekar; V K Jogiekar; P V Joshi; L S Kagal; K Kalesa; B G Kamoji; R N Karikahalli; B D Karkhanis; A G Kulkarni; K Y Kulkarni; K G Kulkarni; K R Kulkarni; M B Madgaokar; N N Majmudar; N P Maniar; K J Master; N N Masur; R G Menon; C M Mullaferoze; C V Nanavati; G R Paraki; M M Parikh; D E Pashe; C E Patel; J T Patel; M J Pathaki; D K Patil; P Y Patil; B B Patwardhan; V R Pendse; S I Renga; K R Samu; R S Sant; F N Shah; N C Shah; C M Shahani; N L Sheth; R C Sheth; P K Shevade; M A Srinivasa Iyengar; K M Subbarao; A I Syed; M N Talib.

PASS.

R K Amin; H G Arishinagere; V Arkalgud; R G Athavale; S S Athavankar; A G Bandi; V L Barve; S M Benjamin; E M Bharucha; M G Bhate; S N Bhatt; G Channappa; B R Chikodi; A R Clement; B L Dabholkar; D D Dastur; S L Deo; P P Desai; M A Deshmukh; S H Deshmukh; K G Deshpande; M K Deshpande; V D Deshpande; F X DeSouza; L J J DeSouza; B V Dhavale; R V Dighe; D B Dikshit; M P Diwan; A K Gandhi; K R Garud; D K Gawande; B V Godkhindikar; P V Gore; A B Jahagirdar; G R Jahagirdar; J F Jasavala; D R Joshi; N R Joshi; D L Karwande; B G Khatu; N D Kowli; L S Kulkarni; P H Kulkarni; R B Kulkarni; V D P Kulkarni; B P Kunte; G G Kunte; K M Lineswala; K J Majmudar; V N Maniar; G B Mankar; T C Mapara; J O Mehta; D S Misra; S V Modak; V V Mone; A G Munshi; [illegible]Nagarkar; R S Naik; B N Nalavade; [illegible]ati; N K Narurkar; N N Nizamani; [illegible]Palamanda; D D Panchwadkar; [illegible]Paranjpe; K G Pardeshi; [illegible]; A G Patel; C M [illegible]; M J Patil; S V [illegible]manmarar; S A [illegible]Reuben; R Sak[illegible] V C Setal[illegible]; M I [illegible]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

MR. BALDWIN ON PROTECTION.

The British Premier's pronouncements are becoming more and more significant. There is going to be a definite break—or at least a strong attempt at a break with the traditional fiscal policy of Britain. The ideal aimed at by Mr. Baldwin is materially different from that of his great predecessor,—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the latter tariff revision meant only an expedient in Empire—building,—without prejudice or reference to Britain's position in other markets; or without regard to Britain's own industrial prospects. Mr. Baldwin's "heresy" has a more magniloquent sound. He certainly has the Empire building factor in view; but he has given it the more awful name of Imperial Self-sufficiency, "He would not be satisfied" he declares, "until they so developed the "Empire as to be absolutely independent of America" with regard to cottongrowing". It is cotton-growing now, but may soon be all other products of Empire origin, if Mr. Baldwin's ideal is to be logically enforced. Quite apart from the question whether such a policy will be accepted by the people of Britain; quite apart, also, from the question whether even if accepted such a policy can succeed against the peculiar evils of the British position, the ideal as enunciated by Mr. Baldwin raises the great question of Imperial organisation. If the Empire is to be self-sufficient, what is to be the relative position of each member of the Empire? When the immediate interests of any member of the Empire conflicts with those of any other or even of the Empire as a whole, which set is to be given preeminence?

Even if Mr. Baldwin's new policy is accepted by the electors of Great Britain,—an exceedingly doubtful hypothesis,—these questions will cause no small difficulty to those responsible for carrying out the change. For the changed British fiscal policy can only be in the nature of an offer to the Self-governing Dominions, who, however, may refuse to agree to it. The Dominions are protectionists as a rule; but it would not do to build too seriously upon that fact. For, when it comes to carrying out the Protectionism into practice, in conformity with a single central principle of Empire considerations, differences which are now dormant or ignored will then blossom forth into insuperable obstacles. Take the example of Imperial self-sufficiency Mr. Baldwin himself has given. It is quite a commendable proposition to say the Empire should be self-sufficient in cottongrowing. But if India grows 90 per cent. of the Empire's cotton, how is the division of labour to be accomplished? Is she simply to be the grower of raw cotton for Britain and the colonies to manufacture into piece-goods; and sell them to India herself at a cent. per cent. profit to the manufacturers, thanks chiefly to this Imperial Tariff wall? Is India not to be allowed to entertain any manufacturing ambitions for herself? Vary the example and apply it to the Australian wool. Must Australian produce all the raw wool for Bradford woollen mills only? India may be snubbed or dragooned on such questions; but we fancy the colonies will prove a hard-nut to crack for the fiscal mountebanks of Britain.

And even in Britain herself, the inherent absurdity of the proposals makes for an early condemnation. Mr. Baldwin knows the value of the lower middle class and Labour vote, and so proposes to put "no tax on wheat or meat." But how will that help to achieve his ideals? "By establishing Preference throughout the Empire, they were doing nothing against the principles of Free Trade, but making freer trade over a greater area." This is a new version of economics, which Manchester the classic home of the English Free Trade doctrine may be trusted to make short work of. It can hold good only in the event of there being a uniform fiscal policy throughout the Empire—a perfect free trade within the Empire, and a strong-protectionist wall against non-empire goods. But that is not Mr. Baldwin's plan. "He proposed to put a tax on manufactured goods with special regard to those imports that caused the greatest amount of unemployment, give substantial preference to the Dominions, to put no tax on wheat or meat, to investigate the best way to help agriculture and maintain the nation's village, to coordinate the existing schemes of insurance, and to develop our own estates in our Empire. It was an integral part of his policy to devote a portion of the new revenue to pushing ahead development as never before." In other words he would save the British agriculturist, and yet have no food-taxes; he would tax the foreign manufactures on import sufficiently high to prevent unemployment in Britain, and yet expect to get "new revenue" enough to develop the Imperial estate as it never before has been developed. These are ends so utterly incompatible mutually, that they can be overlocked—even by the Prime Minister of Britain—only on the assumption that the policy here outlined is only a pale reflection of the divided view-point of the British Cabinet itself. Lord Derby, we are told by a Reuter cable, has given a qualified support to the proposals; and Lord Derby may be taken to be representative of the great landed interest, now so powerful in the Cabinet,—which would have nothing to do with such a change if its own agrarian interests are not more substantially safe-guarded in the revised Tariff-schedule itself. The industrialists, headed by the Prime Minister himself, are rather concerned with the growth of European and American competition on the one hand, and the loss of markets on the other; with unemployment and insurance burdens at home with price-cutting abroad. They cannot hope to live by suggesting taxes on food and hence the medley of motives and interests, which, we venture to think, will prevent the new proposals from ever being drafted and submitted to the country in an acceptable form.

[redacted]

mercantile marine for the good of the country. On the other side there will be the phalanx of Anglo-Indian public opinion as represented by Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce inveighing against any necessity for an indian mercantile marine and opposing all suggesteions and proposals for any help from the Government to achieve this object. The question of questions is, if India can move forward at all without a strong mercantile marine. Such a question can at once be replied in the negative by any one who has got any experience of trade, shipping and industries of the advanced countries whether of the West or the East. It is just because such a necessity is recognised that the Government of the United States took such active interest in giving State help in the form of subsidies and other assistance to the United States mercantile marine which is expected to enter into a strong competition with foreign shipping in furtherance of American trade and industries. It is the developed mercantile marine of Japan which alone has brought about the remarkable achievement in the field of trade and industries and it is that alone which enables Japanese manufacturers to send to India piece-goods manufactured from Indian cotton at a lower rate than the Indian piece-goods. Indian industrialists are not prepared, at least as appears from the movement going on in different directions, to sit with folded hands and to remain indifferent till the *Ma Bap* Government in their superior wisdom and sympathy dole out some miserable assistance to their furtherance. The appointment of the Mercantile Marine Committee was welcomed in all quarters as it was expected to bring about a revival of Indian shipping and ship-building, though not without heavy misgivings as to the ultimate result of all such efforts looking to the great and terrible disappointments we had in the past arising from the reports of different Committees and the action, or rather want of action on the part of the Government of India with regard to all such enterprises. Much precious time has been already wasted in the preliminary stage, judging from which there is a sufficient cause for pessimism with regard to the outcome of the deliberations of the Mercantile Marine Committee. Notwithstanding this, the Indian commercial opinion should take care to be strongly represented in the matter of evidence both written and oral before this Committee so that there may be no excuse left for saying that Indian demands were not put forward.

BRITISH OPPOSITION.

The main indian demand may be summarised thus: that Government help should be given in the form of subsidies and other forms of direct assistance and at the same time legislative enactments may be passed reserving the whole of the Indian coastal trade to Indian bottoms. Indian shipping will be able to stand on its own legs only when the Government will directly interest itself in its future and there is no likelihood of an immediate recovery if the Government merely content themselves with pious platitudes and do not lift even their little finger to help Indian shipping. I do not mind what form the assistance takes so long as it is some sort of direct help which will ensure a tolerably good future to the industry and remove from it the Damocles' sword which is otherwise permanently hanging over it. All other countries have got their coasting trade reserved for indigenous shipping and there is no reason why India alone should be an exception to this general rule. The Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce so far as the written evidence of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce represents their views, are opposed to any such help being given and are even surprised that the Indian commercial community should feel any necessity for any Indian (mercantile marine as, they argue, all the requirements of India are met by the foreign shipping companies at present. This is but one illustration of how different set of economic arguments is held to apply to India and a quite different set to the civilised Western countries. Heavy protective duties are considered good for the United States and no foreign nation can venture to raise any protest against the tariff wall raised around the American coast by the American Government. If there is the slightest mention, however, of protective duties for Indian industries, there is at once a hue and cry raised by interested parties in the Anglo Indian commercial world and the Anglo-Indian papers. Look at the organised attempt made by the Calcutta Europeans to thwart the efforts made by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., to get protective duties for the iron and steel industry. Witnesses sent by all the European bodies and European industrial firms have expressed their strong disapproval of any such intended duties which is the prime factor in indueing some of the local merchants and economists to establish a Tariff Reform League. What is essentially required is, a strong and relentless propaganda exposing the machinations of those Anglo-Indians and others who continue to handicap the Indian iron and steel industry. In a similar way our Indian commerce must expose the fallacies underlying the representations of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce with regard to the mercantile marine and the demand must be made that the creation and development of an Indian mercantile marine should be proceeded with apace. Can it ever be deemed possible in any other country that foreign traders and merchants should have the impertinence to ask the indigenous population to remain satisfied with merely foreign shipping? Shipping, Banking and Insurance are the three pivotal keys of the whole of trade and industries and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by expressing itself against an Indian mercantile marine lays its axe at the very root of Indian national industries. The cut-throat competition which the E[redacted]an companies are [redacted]ses got gal er- for ner ney ell et, ed he wn lf. an me eet ter ber re- to to an

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of their constituencies much less of their country. The one-sided, partial and iniquitous agitation set up by European houses against the idea of protective duties for the iron and steel industry has shown the necessity for active propaganda in the field of tariff reform under some Indian auspices. The Indian Tariff Reform League has, therefore, come into existence as the direct result of such a necessity. What is badly wanted is, a rapid and a timely propaganda specially of an educative character to inform the public of the efforts made by the Calcutta European commercial public to thwart the efforts being made to help the Iron and Steel industry of this country. Time is of the essence of such a fight and it may be hoped that the League will lose no time in beginning work. The League may also interest itself from now in making investigations into other industries so that as soon as the Government of India give the necessary permission to the Tariff Board to make such enquiries no time may be lost as the whole future of different industries and the causes which govern either the success or failure will have to be studied and suggestions will have to be made accordingly.

CONFERENCE OF ANGLO-INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The annual Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce, that is, Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, is to be held in the first week of December and will be opened by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. I have pointed out more than once the intimate relation existing between the Government and the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce which latter are always the *hidden-hand* behind the scenes moving the docile bureaucracy one way or the other as it suits their interests. For fear lest the adjective 'docile' applied to the bureaucracy may be resented by some of our ardent Nationalist friends, I hasten to explain that the bureaucracy is docile only so far as the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce are concerned otherwise not. Readers of 'the Chronicle' cannot have forgotten the impress on even the speech of the Viceroy of the resolutions passed at a similar Conference last year in Calcutta. It is most probable that there will be resolutions with regard to the Mercantile Marine Committee, protection to iron and steel industry, imperial preference, etc., etc., on the agenda. It is a question whether with such resolutions levelled directly or indirectly against Indian trade and industries it can be deemed advisable for the head of a province to associate himself with the movement. How many times has one to urge that the head of an Indian Province should cease now indulging in the old game of playing in the hands of Anglo-Indian trade and industries which are not Indian trade and industries? Time was when these Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce had got everything their own way and were credited with even representing Indian public opinion. That time has, however, now gone and the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce do not represent anybody except themselves. It is the Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial Associations which represent the real and genuine indigenous opinion and it cannot do for heads of Provinces to give their patronage to foreign Chambers which have got it as their policy to pit themselves against the development of Indian trade and industries. Whether it be in the matter of currency and exchange, or in the matter of management of Railways or in the matter of development of a mercantile marine, in all such important public questions European Chambers of Commerce are on the side of reaction detrimental to the real interests of the country. Let these Chambers carry on their work just as foreign Chambers carry on their work in independent countries like Germany or France or Japan, for instance. What is required is that they must be shown their proper place. They must be given to understand that they cannot any longer pose as arbiters of the fate of Indian trade and industries and that their main function should merely be thus to represent their own parochial grievances to the Government. One of the resolutions on the agenda demands that they should have representation even in the Legislative Assembly. It must be remembered that when the new Reforms were inaugurated European Chambers were given representation in the Council of State and Indian Chambers in the Legislative Assembly. This was a wise arrangement, though Indian Chambers of Commerce should be given even in the Council of State. European Chambers of Commerce, however, cannot be given representation in the Legislative Assembly as it is bound to evolve in near future into a sort of an indigenous parliament where no foreign elements should be allowed to interfere with the decisions of the representatives of the people. It is the Legislative Assembly which is concerned with the budget, financial arrangements of the country, tariffs, railways, irrigation, etc., and surely we do not want the interference of European Chambers of Commerce in all these important matters.

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAYMEN.

THE AXE AT WORK.

Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, Honorary General Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

For some months past the operation of retrenchment axe is carried on with full rigour in all the departments. Heads of departments and districts seem to have studiously applied themselves to the work of bringing down the working expenses of the Administration to a particular minimum. Strict economy and care are enjoined in the use of materials, consumable stores stationery etc. District officers are using back sides of used telegraph and other forms in their correspondence; coal is used very sparingly; the running speed of engines is reduced; drivers should not make up loss time; additions and alterations to quarters cannot be considered while the present financial stringency continues and as if these and many other things that are being done every day in the name of economy are not enough the administration is now reducing the staff.

In the initial stage of this economy campaign we were given to understand that the staff would not be touched nor their promotions and privileges in any way affected but it is otherwise now. For the last few months complaints are pouring in of employees having been discharged under the head of economy or under a flimsy pretext of poor record and the like the ulterior object in all cases being economy.

Officers do not want appeals to be made in such cases. The net result of this policy and plan of reduction of staff is that the feeling of security of service is rudely shaken, efficiency is materially impaired and widespread discontent created. While reduction of subordinate staff which is surely the mainstay of service is being relentlessly effected, one is naturally inclined to ask the question how is it that the officers who draw fat salaries and decent allowances are not called upon in the name of economy to give their quota of some appreciable sacrifice and self-denial, particularly when the administration is faced as it is often said with a period of unprecedented crisis. The administration is top-heavy and we have repeatedly and respectfully pointed out time and again that there is a fair scope for economy at the top. We in all earnestness request Sir Henry Freeland to institute a sifting enquiry into this affair and find out some reasonable and easily workable scheme or we are afraid there is a sure danger ahead of this important service being demoralised and rendered inefficient.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AJMER.

Mr. C. A. Cook Executive Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmer, has about a week ago left India on long Furlough. Mr. Cook has earned a fairly good reputation for his sympathies with the legitimate aspirations and rights of the staff. We take this the earliest opportunity of publicly expressing on behalf of the Association our gratitude to him for all that he did in several cases of his staff which we had the privilege to refer to him. We can never forget the promptness and solicitude with which he passed orders in some of these cases. It is indeed gratifying to note that Mr. Cook is succeeded by Mr. Condon.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

It is an irony of fate that the staff of the Ahmedabad District having long enjoyed the benefits of just and peaceful administration of Mr. C. D. Noor should now have to face an autocratic regime of Mr. Lafeld, his orders are final and he wants silent humiliating submission from the staff. He has reduced the staff without any sense of proportion or discrimination. He has now developed a craze for extra earnings for the Railway through the agency of the ticket collectors. He calls them into his office categorically asks them to make hundreds of rupees extra cash every month from passengers and their luggages and warns them against the danger of being discharged or degraded in case of default. Three ticket collectors viz., Balashanker, Devaklal and Madhsingh, have been summarily dismissed not because they were guilty of any sin of commission or omission in the performance of their duty, but only because they failed to satisfy the Haroldean ambition for extra earnings. One more ticket collector is punished with reduction in pay and we should not be surprised if he is soon reverted to the post of a train clerk, as already threatened. For the knowledge of the Agent and the general public we give below a specimen of one of the orders said to have been passed by Mr. Harold.

"No. C17/23 dated 22/6/1923, from District Traffic Superintendent ADI, to Station Master Ahmedabad.

Please tell them that I cannot accept any such explanation other men collect hundreds. No. 1, 2, 3, above are reduced by Rs. 5 p.m. till further and the promotion of No. 4 from 40 to 45 advised under my No. E. C. 15/23/3 of 3-4-23 is deferred until further. Unless their work improves and they show more earnings their services will be dispensed with." As a result of this policy followed by Mr. Harold innumerable hardships are caused to the poor travelling public and a feeling of insecurity and discontent is created among the staff. We appeal to the Agent in all seriousness to make personal enquiry into this affair re-instate the three ticket collectors and ask Mr. Harold not to mar the traditions and the dignity of the administration any more.

RUTLAM DISTRICT.

Economy fever is raging furiously in the Rutlam district. Mr. W. T. Aldoos, District Traffic Superintendent, Rutlam, has by its latest acts made it quite clear that he enjoys unbridled powers over the fates and fortunes of his men. Over and above the dismissals made under one pretext or the other, Mr. Aldoos has by one stroke of pen thrown out 29 members of the clerical staff, including signallers and assistant goods clerks locking clerks and train clerks. In his order inviting the station masters immediately to arrange the duties of the staff in view of his above reducing he says: "I do not expect to receive any protest against this order as I think the staff fully understands the necessity of reduction even where it may involve a little extra work being thrown on the permanent staff." By another stroke of pen he has discharged 42 members of the so-called menial staff serving on the roadside stations from Pilol to Asloda with the result that pointsmen at roadside stations on such an important section have to work for 12 instead of 8 hours and by his following order he gags the mouths of those dismissed: "No appeal should be made against this order which is final and definite. Permanent staff will realise that it is in their own interest to partake in these economies even if it may entail a little extra work or inconvenience to them."

One is naturally led to enquire whether all such reductions are made in consultation with the General Traffic Manager or whether the District Officers are given "carte blanche" to work according to their whims and fancies.

One can understand reduction of staff in a private commercial house when faced with a period of depression but the case of public service like the Railways is quite different. Public service cannot be allowed to suffer in the matter of efficiency even in the midst of a great crisis. In the interest of safety if not convenience of the travelling public it is imperative that the normal strength and efficiency of the service be maintained.

BULSAR DISTRICT.

Some time ago I reported to the Press the case of Station masters of nearly 35 stations from Saphala to Vishwamitri having been fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Mitton Young, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, for having failed to submit a certain statement on the due date. We are glad to note that wiser counsels have prevailed and the order of fine is cancelled and the amount of fine which was already deducted from the pay for the month of September is now ordered to be refunded.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT BOMBAY.

Report has reached here of 6 members of clerical staff in the Chief Audit Office at Bombay having been discharged from service on the 10th October without any reason being shown. Sudden termination of service without any reason being shown is really aweful and revolting and sooner the practice is abolished the better. Mr. H. N. Patki and five others are entitled as a matter of right to know why they are thrown out of employment in one batch and on one day. We hope and trust that the Chief Auditor will soon revise the said orders and re-instate these six gentlemen.

ABU DISTRICT.

One Ishwarlal M. Bhatt, transhipment clerk, Sabarmati, is discharged from service by District Traffic Superintendent Abu Road. In reply to his representations the District Traffic Superintendent informs Ishwarlal for the first time that he had a very poor record of service and therefore orders against him cannot be reconsidered. We understand that Mr. Ishwarlal was not in the good books of the Traffic Inspector for some time past. We hope that Mr. Moor the new Traffic Superintendent will kindly look into Mr. Ishwarlal's case and do him justice.

RELIEF FOR JAPAN.

11TH BOMBAY LIST.

The Bombay collection for H. E. the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund continues to make good progress. We publish below the eleventh list of subscriptions.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,65,002-5-2; The Poona Viceroy's Japan Relief Fund through the Collector, Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., (full list will be published later), Rs. 3,406-8-0; Through Suzuki and Co., Bombay; Hajibhoy Lalji and Co., Rs. 501; Seth Shivrandas Bilasrai, Rs. 500; Seth Tricumdas Dadjee Rs. 51; and Seth Manilal Maganlal, Rs. 25, Rs. 1,077; Jit Bahadur Singh, Rs. 700; Laldas Maganlal (full list will be published later) through Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Rs. 627; L. S. Bhatt through Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Rs. 501; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, Rs. 500; Collections through the District Magistrate, Mount Abu, (1st Instalment), Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Partapgarh, Rs. 300; H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Dewas State, Rs. 200; Committee of St. Peer's Church, Mazagon Rs. 194-1-0; V. N. Desa through Japan Coton Trading Co., Ltd., (full list will be published later), Rs. 161. The Residents of Railway Cantonment, Rutlam, through the Executive Engineer, (Rutlam), Rs. 150; Eruchshaw F. Antia, through Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Rs. 101; Messrs Rahim and Sons, Rs. 101; G. G. Joshi, Telhara through Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., (full list will be published later), Rs. 100; The Japan Relief Committee, Shevgaon, N. B. Gatne, Pleader, Rs. 100; Messrs. B. Trikamlal and Co., Bombay, Rs. 100; Collections from Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar through the Collector, Rs. 74-4-0; Jamnadas Rattansey, through Japan Cotton Trading Co., (full lis will published later), Rs. 73-8-0; Vinayak Laxman Joshi, Rahuri, Rs. 63; Rana Bakhat Sint Thakur of Mothwad, Rs. 65; District Judge, Larkhana, Rs. 52; The Mamlatdar of Akola, Rs. 51-6-0; Mr. O. G. L'Estcoue, Rs. 50; St. Lukis Church, Srinagar, Rs. 25-12-0; The Thakur Saheb of Sanand, Rs. 25; Dr. R. D. Nanji, Rs. 25; "J." Rs. 15; "D. C. P." Bombay, Rs. 10; V. J. Dattar Tasgaon, Rs. 5; N. Woodrock Chanda, Rs. 5; Thakur Balmukund Singh, Rais, Rs. 4; Further amount from St George's Church, Ahmedabad, Rs. 4; Total Rs. 9,74,371-12-2.

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Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

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POONA ANATHA VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

REPORT OF ITS WORK.

The Home is working now for 15 years. The work began on a very humble scale with 5 students. Mr. V.G. Kelker started the Home under great odds. He personally went out begging out food for the poor students. Those days have passed. The Home has now got its own buildings where it maintains and educates 75 students, solely out of public charity.

The results are very hopeful. The past students of the Home, who have completed their higher courses, (B.A., M.A. etc.), have now devoted themselves to similar institutions all over Maharashtra. One has gone to America for special industrial training and two past students are on their way to America.

These fifteen years also saw the rise of four more new departments which may be said to be independent Institutions. The Maharashtra High School is a champion of free education. The Free Reading Room is the first and best of its kind in Poona. The Shalopayogi Granth Sangraha (Free text-book library) helps the poor students of schools and colleges by giving them books. And the New Paying Students Boarding, started by the Institution, fulfils a keenly felt want of guardians.

Among the past students of the Home there are its own graduates and M.A.'s, who are doing public work in this or similar educational institutions outside. Some have gone to America, for prosecuting further studies in the industrial line.

The Home intends to develop the work on a wider scale. Every year, hundreds of applications of poor but promising young students who would make the strength of our country if properly trained up, have to be rejected merely owing to the want of funds to maintain these starving young souls. Yet the Institution has determined to meet the minimum demand to make accommodation for at least 200 students within the next two years.

The Institution also proposes to have a small colony in an open airy place, near the city where it will have its own Ashram (Residency High School and Workshop) If circumstances permit, it also means to make the Home partly self-supporting on agriculture. The advantages of this scheme to the students need not be described at length here.

APPEAL.

The country is growing poorer every day. Yet India can ill afford to let her intelligent youths be crushed under poverty. The problem touches not a caste, party, or a province but the whole of India. Every one must now come forward with whatever he can spare to save a sinking generation. The gold of the rich and wealthy people of the country cannot be better spent than on the education of our poor younger brothers—poor yet promising. The results of this money will be seen in real men of flesh and blood.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.974 inches.
Temperature of Air		81.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72 1 "
Dew Point		67 6 "
Relative humidity of Air		66.7% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		89 0 "
Minimum do do.		73 7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,NNW,NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 122
Fall of Rain		" "
Total fall during month		" "
do. do. year		" "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of		" "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth in feet	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth in feet
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	6	8 50	29 4	6	2 42	18 6
		21 37	28 1		15 15	16 3
W.	7	9 41	28 1	7	3 35	17 10
		22 25	29 4		15 55	16 0
Th.	8	10 16	28 8	8	4 24	17 4
		23 12	30 4		16 37	16 2
F.	9	11 1[illegible]	28 11	9	5 12	17 0
		23 58	30 9		17 2	16 7
Sat	10	0 4	30 9	10	5 45	17 4
		11 42	28 4		18 13	16 3
S.	11	6 54	25 0	11	0 27	19 9
		19 39	25 2		13 45	19 0
M.	12	1 19	30 4	12	7 36	17 11
		13 27	27 7		19 26	16 3

SENTENCED FOR ALLEGED SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Mahbub Bux, who was charged with writing seditious pamphlets has been sentenced to one year's rigorous and Ram Saran Datt, printer to three months' (simple?) imprisonment.

MR. PATHIK & K.H. SABHA.

The following is a copy of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha at its meeting held on 2-11-1923.—

"The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha has the fullest sympathy with Mr. Pathik in his troubles and trusts that the Udeypore authorities will give him a fair and speedy trial with the help of Counsel of his choice even if he be from out of the State."

Our Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent writes:—

Doctor Vattanmal Gulabsingh, president, Thar District Congress Committee, and Editor "Thari", has been released after serving out six months' simple imprisonment. Speaking at a public meeting at Hyderabad he complained of the food given to ordinary prisoners and said that retrenchment had reached such absurd limits that thorns were being used in jail office in place of pins. He was happy in jail though he had lost 18 lbs. Referring to the political situation he urged Hindu-Moslem unity without which Swaraj was impossible and he appealed to people to popularise Khadi.

The Seventh Session of All India Pushtikar Brahman Conference will be held in Bombay on 28th, 29th and 30th December 1923.

Great Sporting Competition

TO QUICKLY INTRODUCE AND POPULARISE

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THE PROPRIETORS ARE GIVING AWAY FREE

Rs. 10,000 in 383 Cash Prizes

1st Prize	Rs.	3,000
2nd ,,	,,	1,500
3rd ,,	,,	500
10 Prizes of Rs.	100,	1,000
20 ,, ,, ,,	50,	1,000
50 ,, ,, ,,	20,	1,000
100 ,, ,, ,,	10,	1,000
200 ,, ,, ,,	5,	1,000
383 ,,	Rs.	10,000

All you have to do to compete in the Free Distribution is to purchase one of BUCHANAN'S REMEDIES to the value of one Rupee, select the names of Horses you think will be placed 1, 2, 3, 4 in the KING EMPEROR'S CUP run on 22nd December and 1, 2, 3, 4 in the VICEROY'S CUP run on the 26th December and post your selection to us. An auditor will certify the accurate recording of selections. Special Selection cards are enclosed in every package (no other to be used) giving full instructions.

BUCHANAN'S NEW CATHARTIC TABLETS.

The latest and best remedy, yet known, for liver and kidney troubles, no matter of what duration; Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Headaches, etc., disappear as if by magic.

Price Re. 1 per phial; postage extra.

BUCHANAN'S GOLDEN and RUBY HAIR OILS.

Prepared from fine, purified castor oil, choicely perfumed, prevents hair falling and turning grey, cools the head, frees from dandruff, imparts a nice silky appearance to the hair.
Ruby for dark hair. Golden for light hair. Price Re. 1 per bottle; postage extra.

BUCHANAN'S "VITALO" PILLS.

A powerful tonic and stimulant for those suffering from loss of memory, failing power, vital strength and vigor. Tones up the nervous system, relieves brainfag, vital weakness and impotency.

Price Rs. 2 per phial; postage extra.

Other lists of BUCHANAN'S REMEDIES will appear from time to time in the newspapers, or a complete pamphlet will be sent to any address on application. All Remedies are guaranteed full value for the money besides offering a free chance of obtaining one of the valuable cash prizes for nothing. All purchasers of one rupee's worth and upwards, will participate for the prizes. One selection is allowed for each rupee's worth purchased.

COMPETITION CLOSES POSITIVELY ON 21st Dec. 1923.

BUCHANAN'S REMEDIES, P. O. 2062, CALCUTTA.

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Gramophones can now be purchased by easy payments

The Gramophone Company, Ltd., has introduced a novel and generous system of easy payments, whereby "His Master's Voice" Instruments can be purchased by paying down 15% of the cash price, and the balance by twelve monthly instalments. For this accommodation a nominal amount of 2 annas in every Ten Rupees per month is charged on the monthly balance.

"His Master's Voice"

This attractive offer is made to any intending purchaser who is in Government, Railway or other recognised service and can furnish two reliable and satisfactory references.

Further particulars can be had at our showroom—

28, Rampart Row,
Fort, Bombay.

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Or get for you
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Agents
Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.
19, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Works at GWALIOR.

"IS IT SO?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Voice of India" in its issue of the 1st instant writes a very painful note under the above heading, quoting in extenso a cock and bull story about Bhopal State from some Hindi paper of Cawnpore. As you are fully aware, Northern India these days, is, unfortunately, a hot bed of racial and communal dissensions. Most of the papers there find delight in not only accusing the Hindus or the Mussalmans of their own locality, but they take keen delight in bringing into ridicule and disgrace even Indian States and try to drag them along in their malignant squabbles. We have already seen how certain Punjab papers rebelled and flourished in the Patiala versus Nabha controversy lately, and how a regular crusade is nowadays carried on against the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Bombay, which upto this time, was immune from this contagious mischief, but, I am sorry to see this newly-born champion of the Swaraj Party giving credence to rumours and in its zeal going so far as to appeal to the bureaucratic Government to come to its rescue. Perhaps the "Voice of India" is unaware that Bhopal is governed by a Princess of very vast administrative ability and she treats her subjects like her own children, irrespective of caste and creed. Discontent and disaffection are unknown in the State where every man leads a contented and happy life. It is needless to state here that her Highness takes keen interest in the education and prosperity of her subjects. In this she is very ably helped by her worthy sons, specially Prince Hamidulla Khan, a graduate of the Muslim University Aligarh and very able State officials, whose services have been acquired with the same object in view.

It would not be out of place to ask the "Voice of India", through your esteemed paper, to abstain from issuing such untrue and irresponsible statements barely on the strength of a certain section of up-country papers which are a prey to racial and communal dissensions. Of course, any valid criticism is always welcome; but one must have great care, in these critical days, and should be scrupulously cautious in matters which are likely to affect inter-communal relations. Bombay is expected to give a lead in mutual harmony and goodwill, and if unfortunately once the spirit of antagonism predominates here there would be no end of trouble.—Yours, etc.,

QAMR AHMAD,
(Aligarh.)

KHILAFATISTS BOUND OVER.

SECURITIES FURNISHED.

(Associated Press.)
AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

Sardar Sahib Hardial Singh, Magistrate, First Class, convicted to-day Messrs. Hissamdin and Abdul Ghaffar, two Khilafat secretaries under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code and asked each of them to furnish securities to the value of two thousand for a period of one year with two sureties each or to undergo one year's imprisonment in default. Both of them preferred former course and furnished securities desired. It is understood that the Provincial Khilafat Committee has relaxed non-cooperative principles in their case as a special measure for unknown reasons.

BUNDELKHAND CONFERENCE.

DR. KITCHLEW UNABLE TO PRESIDE

(CONTRIBUTED.)
AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

Doctor Kitchlew has been elected President of Bundelkhand Political Conference that comes off on 17th and 18th but he has expressed his inability to attend owing to the Amritsar activities.

S. DONOGHUE.

TO RIDE IN CALCUTTA COLD WEATHER RACES.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

According to the "Statesman" Steve Donoghue will ride in Calcutta during the coming cold weather race meeting, having accepted a retainer of £2,500 from Mr. J. C. Galstaun.

FOR THE ELDERLY

and for persons of delicate constitution Pinkettes are a blessing because, taken when needed, they dispel constipation gently and naturally, banish sick headaches and bilious attacks, relieve Piles,

PINKETTES

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Of chemists everywhere, 14 annas the vial, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.
Bombay wholesalers: Nirotam, Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

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"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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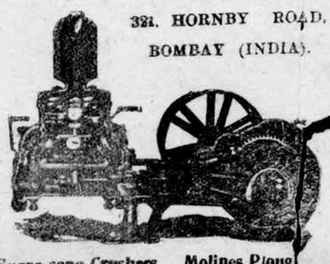

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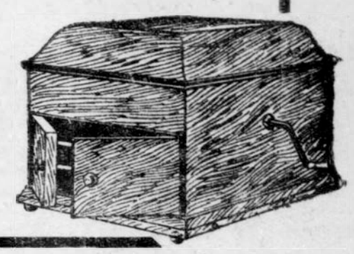

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